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## NEW FORCES READIED FOR AFRICAN RELIEF AND BALKAN PEACE



People fleeing combat between Hutu and Tutsi forces arriving in the lakeside city of Goma, Zaire, on Thursday.

### Advance Guard Moves Into Place For Zaire Mission

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As an advance guard of 43 U.S. paratroopers reached Kigali, Rwanda, an operation involving more than a dozen nations went into high gear Thursday to rush relief to an estimated one million refugees in eastern Zaire and then help them return home.

The United Nations Security Council was working out the final details of the operation's mandate, and the White House said that additional U.S. troops — standing by in Italy as part of the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia-Herzegovina — would be ordered to take control of the airport at Goma in eastern Zaire and secure a road into Rwanda.

The troops will take the airport from local rebels who now hold it, but Western officials said they were unlikely to offer resistance to the first wave of a force that will eventually involve 10,000 troops.

The United States is attaching strong conditions to full deployment, including at least an informal truce around Goma.

"What we would like is a pledge by the sides that there will be a cease-fire," Ken Bacon, a Pentagon spokesman told reporters. But he said that such a "de facto cease-fire" between warring Hutu and Tutsi militia groups would not have to be a written, signed agreement.

Mr. Bacon and Defense Secretary William Perry stressed on Thursday that the U.S. troops would be armed and ready to protect themselves but that their mission was to help stabilize the situation. It was not to become an assault force, he said.

The intervention force — to be headed by Lieutenant General Maurice Baril, commander of Canada's land forces — is to include troops from Brazil, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Spain, the United States and a half-dozen other countries, including South Africa.

General Baril's second-in-command, still to be chosen, will be an American — a formula designed to satisfy Congress that U.S. forces participating in a mission run by a non-

### U.S. Set to Join Fresh Contingent To Police Bosnia

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has signaled its readiness to participate in a follow-on peacekeeping force in Bosnia to replace the U.S.-led force that had been scheduled to pull out of the country by the end of the year.

Senior NATO officials said the administration's position was conveyed by Vice President Al Gore to the NATO secretary-general, Javier Solana Madariaga, at a private

Western allies link Bosnian aid to peace steps, Page 6.

White House meeting Wednesday. They said the potential new force would number up to 30,000 troops — including 5,000 to 10,000 Americans — and would probably remain in Bosnia until the end of 1997.

NATO and U.S. officials said the administration's decision was likely to be formalized at an imminent meeting of the president's top foreign policy advisers. The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, did not dispute the NATO account and said President Bill Clinton was "simultaneously" addressing the deployment of U.S. troops to Zaire and possible participation in a Bosnia follow-on force.

"I suspect sometime before departing he may want to speak publicly on both of these issues," Mr. McCurry said. Mr. Clinton was scheduled to leave Friday for a three-day vacation in Hawaii, followed by a nine-day trip to Asia.

"The president is considering this now and I'm expecting a decision from the president in the near future," Defense Secretary William Perry said Thursday. "but I would not want to forecast when or exactly what this decision will be," Agency France-Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Solana had come to Washington to lobby the administration and Congress on the need for a follow-on force in Bosnia in order to prevent the three-and-a-half-year war.

See FORCE, Page 10

See BOSNIA, Page 10

### Bloodshed Feared Imminent at Camp

By Stephen Buckley  
Washington Post Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — The world's largest refugee camp is in danger of exploding into bloodshed between Rwandans and Zairian rebels before the proposed multinational force for eastern Zaire ever arrives, aid workers and diplomats here say.

The Rwandan Hutu extremists who control the camp of Mugunga, which has 500,000 people, are among the most ruthless of the Hutu soldiers who fled to eastern Zaire with 1.2 million refugees two years ago.

Many of them were involved in the

slaughter of Tutsi and moderate Hutu in Rwanda in 1994, a massacre that claimed hundreds of thousands of lives. They escaped to Zaire after a Tutsi-led rebel force halted the massacres and routed the Hutu army.

Today they find themselves with nowhere to run. Their food is running out. They cannot move farther west in Zaire. They refuse to return to Rwanda because they fear being arrested. And they are hemmed in by a mostly Tutsi Zairian rebel force, locked in a standoff that has lasted nearly two weeks.

Diplomats and relief officials predict that the standoff will not last, and that the fighting between the Rwandan

refugees and the Zairian rebels, now relatively minor, will intensify.

The result, they say, could be an eruption of such fierce combat that the humanitarian force now being assembled by the United States, Canada and other nations could find itself in a deadly situation.

"There is either going to be violence before the troops come, or after, but there's no way this is going to end peacefully," Rakiya Omar, a Somali who directs the organization African Rights, said in her Kigali office. "This could make Somalia look like child's play."

See CAMP, Page 10

### Thatcher Stuns Chinese Hosts By Predicting Political Change

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

BEIJING — Margaret Thatcher stunned her government hosts at a meeting here Thursday by calling for China to put itself on the road to democracy. The former British prime minister also condemned the jailing of two of the country's most prominent dissidents, including the Tiananmen Square protest leader Wang Dan.

"As one looks around the Asia-Pacific region," said Lady Thatcher during a speech at a conference here, "it is striking how economic growth and greater prosperity have consistently brought political change in their wake."

Clinton prepares to meet President Jiang Zemin of China, Page 4.

with governments becoming steadily more accountable in fully democratic elections.

She went on to say that she did not believe that China would be "immune from the same processes which have affected its neighbors."

These comments were certain to be offensive to Beijing, said Chinese officials and several business leaders attending a state dinner later Thursday evening, at which Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji was the host. Many delegates attending the conference Thursday were also startled when Lady Thatcher went on to attack Washington's China policy.

Responding to Lady Thatcher from the same podium, a senior Chinese economic official, Wu Jie, said tersely, "Britain had plenty of its own problems, and next time we meet for a conference perhaps we can debate those instead."

Lady Thatcher also referred to Taiwan as a separate country. That de-



Lady Thatcher, speaking Thursday.

scription of Taiwan — which Beijing considers a renegade region rather than a sovereign country — represented yet another dig at the government here.

In a 30-minute address that closed a two-day conference co-sponsored by China's State Commission for Restructuring Economic Systems and the International Herald Tribune, Lady Thatcher, 71, said:

"I am not so rash as to predict a precise time-scale for political change in China. I would only observe that it took countries like South Korea and Taiwan at least 20 years of economic progress from the levels at which China

See THATCHER, Page 10

### AGENDA

#### Italian Minister Falls to Inquiry

Antonio Di Pietro, a former magistrate whose investigations into corruption helped sink the old governing class of Italy, resigned as public works minister Thursday after coming under investigation himself. "Enough is enough," Mr. Di Pietro wrote after reports of a probe into alleged irregularities in his inquiries. (Page 5)

#### Transition Gears Up

President Clinton has put his inaugural machine into gear. (Page 3) And administration sources pointed to Charlene Barshefsky as the probable trade representative. (Page 15)

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 38.76 6313.00	Up 0.64% 147.06
The Dollar	
New York	Thurs. close previous close
DM	1.509 1.5077
Pound	1.846 1.8605
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FF	5.101 5.093

### Ballroom Fad Sweeps Asians Away

From Tango to Swing, Philippine Women Are Taking the Lead

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

MANILA — What was former Senator Rene Saguisag doing on the dance floor at the Inter-Continental Hotel, twirling a woman who is not his wife through the rapid paces of a tango?

"It's exquisite!" exclaimed the former senator, once the chief spokesman for Corason Aquino in her improbable rise to the presidency. "It's good, clean fun and we have lost a lot of weight."

His wife, Dulce, like him in her 50s, was not far away, gliding across the floor with a man half her age — another addict of a craze for ballroom dancing that is sweeping through Asia.

"My wife loves me a million more times when I take her out dancing," Mr. Saguisag said. "But we rarely dance with each other; we both have excellent dance instructors. My wife is born to dance. Wow!"

No one seems sure just how the current ballroom dancing fad got started, but in the last two or

three years it has adapted itself around the region, taking on the colorations of different national cultures and including everything from the tango to the swing.

In China, people can be seen hopping from their bicycles on the way to work to do a few dance turns among early-morning practitioners of tai chi in Beijing parks and on the Shanghai Bund. The China Daily recently suggested that dance classes could be a healthy way to channel the interests of young people away from premarital sex.

Millions dance in Japan — where ballroom dancing has been regimented into a 12-tier ranking system — inspired by a sentimental Japanese movie about a drab office worker who finds meaning for his life on the dance floor.

Dancing comes with dim sum at Ocean City Restaurant in Hong Kong, and draws celebrities to Paul Bishop's Academy of Dance.

In Thailand, the venue is Lumpini Park in

See DANCE, Page 10

### Pace of Killings Picks Up in Algeria

Agence France-Press

ALGIERS — Eighteen villagers were slain Thursday in attacks in northern Algeria that were attributed to Islamic extremists who appear to be stepping up a killing spree prior to a constitutional referendum that militants have denounced.

The murders bring to at least 118 the number of civilians killed in Algeria this month as the nation prepares to vote Nov. 28 on a constitutional referendum that, if passed, would greatly increase the powers of President Liamine Zeroual. The referendum has been denounced by the main Islamic militants, the Armed Islamic Group.

The killings Thursday followed the slayings a day earlier of 12 people, including four women and three children, in a village in northern Algeria in an apparent reprisal for their opposition to the fundamentalists. The villagers' throats were slit.

Algerian security forces reported that

the latest two incidents occurred in villages near Medea, 70 kilometers southwest of the capital, saying civilians had been "slaughtered in a cowardly fashion."

Eleven people were killed in the village of Ouanini, and seven others were killed in Seghouane, the security forces said. They attributed both overnight attacks on Islamic fundamentalists, who have been battling Algeria's military-backed government for almost five years.

Newspapers on Thursday reported other massacres and killings that have left 24 other people dead in recent days.

Press accounts said a cardboard sign bearing the words "Armed Islamic Group; the fate reserved for those who do not pray," and "Armed Islamic Group; blood and destruction" had been found under one of the bodies.

The motives for the attacks remain unclear, but many fall into the category of

revenge operations against the civilian population and self-defense groups.

Several thousand such groups have been set up, with the encouragement of the Algerian authorities, to ward off attacks by extremists.

The fundamentalists rose up in January 1993 after the army intervened to cancel elections that the now-banned Islamic Salvation Front had been poised to win. The ensuing violence has left tens of thousands of people dead.

The authorities have been insisting for a year that they are now facing only "residual terrorism." Prime Minister Ahmed Ouyahia, campaigning in the eastern town of Constantine to galvanize voters for the coming referendum, said that "terrorism has been defeated."

But part of the opposition disputes the government's claims, saying that the security situation was worsening and would deteriorate further with the holding of the referendum.

### Cancer Death Rates Dropping in U.S.

By Curt Supplee  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — For the first time this century, cancer death rates have begun to decline steadily, according to two new American studies, and the trend may be accelerating.

As a result, leading experts predicted, mortality rates from all forms of cancer could decrease by 15 percent to 50 percent within the next 20 years.

The cancer mortality rate — the percentage of the U.S. population that dies from cancer each year — peaked at the beginning of this decade after increasing every year since the 1930s, when nationwide records were first collected systematically, researchers found.

Beginning in 1991, the cancer mortality rate has dropped annually, from a

1990 high of about 135 deaths a year per 100,000 people to 130.8 per 100,000 in 1995. That does not necessarily mean that the number of Americans dying of cancer will diminish in the near future. That is because the size of the U.S. population is increasing, and the elderly — who are more prone to many cancers — make up an ever larger proportion of society.

Also, the incidence of cancer — the number of people being diagnosed with cancer — has continued to increase slightly, for reasons that are largely unknown. Nonetheless, the fall in the death rate means that at least 12,000 and possibly as many as 16,000 Americans will survive cancer this year who would have died if the rates were the same as they were in 1990, according to Dr. Harmon Eyre, chief medical officer of the American Cancer Society.

Experts attributed the dropping mortality rate in large part to the decrease in smoking, although a drop in drinking, exposure to the sun, and exposures to chemicals in the workplace also played a role. In addition, improved early detection methods and new treatments have improved cancer survival rates, they said.

"We see this as a real triumph in a long and incredibly intense struggle to reduce the burden of cancer," said the director of the National Cancer Institute, Dr. Richard Klausner.

The new findings arise from two independent but complementary studies by academic researchers and National Cancer Institute staff.

Dr. Philip Cole and Dr. Brad Rodu of

See CANCER, Page 10



Dancing the night away in the Philippines, epicenter of the craze in East Asia.

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## THE AMERICAS

## Balanced-Budget Initiative: On Again, Off Again

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A day after President Bill Clinton appeared to open the door to a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget, his Treasury secretary, Robert Rubin, has slammed it shut again, declaring that the administration would "actively oppose" any such amendment.

In an interview, Mr. Rubin dismissed a possibility that Mr. Clinton held out a day before: that the amendment could be written with an escape hatch that "gives the country what it needs to manage a recession."

Mr. Rubin said any balanced-budget amendment would be "a dangerous thing to do," as "you can't protect against the unforeseen."

The Treasury secretary's remarks had apparently been cleared by the White House, which began echoing him.

Mr. Clinton's comments on Tuesday had been widely read as an acknowledgment of the political reality that a balanced-budget amendment was likely to be approved in 1997 by a more conservative Senate, where the measure failed by only one vote last year.

But on Wednesday the president's economic team, fearful that those comments would prompt Democrats who had opposed the amendment to switch their votes, began retreating from Mr. Clinton's remarks.

Some of them suggested that his message had been garbled in the delivery.

Mr. Rubin said Wednesday that after Mr. Clinton made his public comments, the president was asked by his chief economic ad-

visers during a meeting at the White House whether he was still opposed to a balanced-budget amendment.

"He said, 'Absolutely,'" Mr. Rubin recalled. "The bottom line is that he is opposed to a balanced-budget amendment, and remains so."

The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, who later responded to inquiries about Mr. Clinton's position by saying "you won't pin me down on this," said Mr. Rubin's view was also the president's.

"The president and his economic team have not dropped their opposition to a balanced-budget amendment," Mr. McCurry said. "There is no difference of view there."

He said Mr. Clinton's earlier remarks had simply been an acknowledgment that "some

portions of Congress want to go ahead with this."

The president himself, Mr. McCurry said, "doesn't believe they can come up with a way that doesn't threaten the economy."

Economists who argue against the balanced-budget amendment maintain that it would hamstring Congress or the executive branch in times of economic downturn, since deficit spending has customarily been a way of spurring a lagging economy.

Mr. Clinton, though, has long found it politically uncomfortable to argue that he is for balancing the budget but against a constitutional stricture that would require such balance. He stepped around the issue during the recent election campaign, and Bob Dole, his opponent in the race, never pressed the matter during two presidential debates.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## 'Revolving Door' Spins Again

WASHINGTON — The well-worn path from Capitol Hill to lobbyist office is crowded these days with members of Congress who are leaving politics and setting out to seek their fortunes.

Among those joining the ranks of lobbyists are Representative Sam Gibbons, Democrat of Florida, who plans to work on some of the tax and trade issues he handled as a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Representative Bill Brewster, Democrat of Oklahoma, who plans to work on energy and health care.

As lobbyists, these former public officials can earn several times their old salaries for trading in on their congressional connections. Senators Russ Feingold, a Democrat, and John McCain, a Republican, say they will try to slow this "revolving door" with legislation in the new session of Congress.

"What we are talking about here is a classic case of conflict of interest," Mr. Feingold said. "It's one of the worst abuses in Washington."

Current law requires former lawmakers and aides to wait a year before directly lobbying their one-time colleagues. But the restriction has had little discernible effect on the number who become lobbyists. Of 91 lawmakers who resigned, retired or were defeated for re-election in 1994, at least 25 registered later as lobbyists. And a 1995 study of 353 former lawmakers found that about one in four turned to lobbying. (AP)

## Next, the Solid Northeast

WASHINGTON — Much as the South has been for nearly a generation, the Northeast has emerged this year as a politically distinct region when it comes to deciding how the country should be governed and who should govern it.

The election returns on Nov. 5, along with voter exit polls in the nine states stretching from Maine to Pennsylvania, suggest that voters in the Northeast hold different views from the rest of the country on political issues and personalities.

The Northeast voted for President Bill Clinton by a substantially larger margin than did the rest of the nation. He won all nine states in the region. Those states voted more heavily for Democrats in congressional contests, adding six new Democrats to the House delegation that will represent them in the 105th Congress, a full two-thirds of all the Democratic gains in the House.

But the election did more than underscore how solidly Democratic the region has become. Exit polls suggest that Northeastern voters embraced a more expansive view of the role of government, and a correspondingly harsher view of congressional Republicans who sought to limit it. They are also more supportive of abortion rights, to the extent that one Massachusetts Republican consultant said he advises prospective clients not to bother running if they favor more restrictions on abortion. (AFP)

## Quote/Unquote

The 15-member House Republican leadership, in a statement affirming its support for Newt Gingrich, after three Republican lawmakers expressed reservations about keeping him as speaker during an ethics investigation: "We unequivocally support Newt's re-election as speaker for the 105th Congress. He led the most productive Congress in a generation, which dramatically reduced the deficit and enacted important reforms from welfare to health care to telecommunications." (WP)

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A police officer, far right, shooting pepper spray at a crowd outside the Uhuru Movement's headquarters.

## Policeman Goes Free; Florida City Erupts

Compiled by Guy Staff Press Dispatches

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida — Fires smoldered but a predominantly black neighborhood was largely quiet Thursday after a night of looting, riot-throwing and shooting by rioters angry that a white officer was cleared in the fatal shooting of an 18-year-old black man.

Mobs roamed the streets of South St. Petersburg on Wednesday night, the same area where violence erupted after the Oct. 24 shooting. They set about a dozen fires, attacked passers-by with bottles and concrete, and shot at a police helicopter, wounding the co-pilot. An-

other officer was shot in the calf and at least seven other people were injured.

More than 200 police officers closed off streets and fired tear gas, and the National Guard was put on alert.

Fire fighters tracked up to 90 reports of fires but found no more than 12, an official said.

On Wednesday, a grand jury found that Officer Jim Knight was justified in shooting Tyrone Lewis during a traffic stop. Mr. Lewis had been speeding in a stolen car, the police said. Officer Knight was standing in front of the car trying to look through the tinted win-

dow, the police said, when Mr. Lewis refused orders to surrender and hunched forward. The car bumped the officer four times before he fired through the windshield, killing Mr. Lewis.

The violence broke out near the headquarters of the National People's Democratic Uhuru Movement, which advocates using violence to create a separate black society and is under federal investigation for the riot last month.

The Justice Department said in Washington that it would continue an investigation into civil-rights aspects of the shooting. (AP, Reuters)

Clinton Cranks Up  
Inaugural Machine

## But Cabinet Search Hits a Pothole

By Peter Baker  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has created separate teams to plan his inauguration and to coordinate his transition to a second term, amid indications that his search for a new secretary of state has bogged down and will not be wrapped up this week as hoped.

Mr. Clinton had wanted to nominate a replacement for Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who will retire on Inauguration Day in January, before heading for a post-election vacation in Hawaii.

But sources familiar with the transition said Wednesday that no announcement would be made before he returns for the Thanksgiving holiday next week. They also suggested that George Mitchell, the envoy to the Northern Ireland peace talks and a former Maine senator, might no longer be the frontrunner.

Some administration officials said they believed that Mr. Mitchell would not be the strongest choice because of his lack of foreign policy experience. Moreover, they argue, his long history in Congress actually might not prove that helpful because the Republicans now in charge there harbor bitter memories of his partisan style.

Mr. Clinton, meanwhile, set the framework for his inaugural organization and

made a pair of promises that were intended to address the criticism over fund-raising that he and his party heard in the final weeks of the campaign.

The White House agreed to place voluntary limits on and to disclose the sources of contributions and loans that help pay for the various festivities that surround his Jan. 20 swearing-in. Four years ago, Mr. Clinton came under fire for raising \$42 million for inaugural events, much of it from special interests, without revealing the donors.

Among those reported to have given to that fund was James Riady, an Indonesian businessman who is a principal owner of the Lippo Group. He and the conglomerate became central figures in a fund-raising controversy near the end of the 1996 campaign.

On Wednesday, the White House said it would limit inaugural gifts to \$100 and loans to \$100,000, moves that were welcomed by at least one watchdog group.

"The administration is still stinging from the campaign financing excesses, and they're trying to bend over backward to put some teeth behind their rhetoric," said Ellen Miller, director of the Center for Responsive Politics, which sent a letter to Mr. Clinton on Tuesday requesting public disclosure.

But the plan will still leave large chunks of financing hidden from the public.

Direct contributions represent a fraction of the cost of an inauguration, and Mr. Clinton will probably not need as many loans this time because he still has \$9 million left from the 1993 inaugural. Much of the rest will probably come from such activities as advertising, concessions and tickets to various events.

Officials said they had no plans to disclose the names of ticket buyers, even the large corporations that typically buy tens of thousands of dollars' worth.

The co-chairs of the inaugural committee will be Terence McAuliffe, the finance chairman during Mr. Clinton's campaign, and Ann Dibble Jordan, the wife of Vernon Jordan Jr., a presidential adviser.

Harold Ickes, who will leave his post as deputy chief of staff, will coordinate the inauguration from the White House.

Mr. Clinton also named a 17-person transition team, led by his chief of staff, Leon Panetta, who is leaving.

## Once a Star, Reno Finds Herself in Limbo

By David Johnston  
and Todd S. Purdum  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three years after Attorney General Janet Reno emerged as a surprise star of the cabinet, she has slidded to a stop at an unexpected career crossroads. She has said she wants to stay on at the Justice Department, but President Bill Clinton has pointedly passed up opportunities to say he would keep her.

While there is no indication that Mr. Clinton plans to dismiss Ms. Reno, his unwillingness to endorse her stewardship reflects long-standing strains between the White House and the Justice Department that have eroded her status within Mr. Clinton's inner circle, even as she retains her luster outside Washington.

Some presidential aides expressed disappointment that Ms. Reno had failed to take political heat for Mr. Clinton and said they felt she had been too willing to refer cases involving the president's close associates to independent prosecutors.

But they acknowledged that Mr. Clinton could face a blast of protest from Republicans if he tried to demand Ms. Reno's resignation now, while she

is weighing their request that an independent counsel examine Democratic fund-raising.

Among White House aides, the complaints about Ms. Reno seem to be generalized and specific, clearly detectable but publicly untraceable to any particular senior official. In recent days, when several top Clinton advisers were asked to sum up objections to her, all did so only on condition of anonymity and only while insisting that they were repeating the criticisms they had heard from others, not offering their own.

The complaints have not led to a decision to find a successor, said officials who predicted that Mr. Clinton would reluctantly extend her tenure. "My personal conviction is that the president's not going to be in a position to do what he wants to do," which is to replace her, a senior White House aide said this week.

Instead, the White House appears content to let Ms. Reno dangle embarrassingly. The White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, who is retiring, has told colleagues that Ms. Reno's fate will be chronologically one of the last questions to be addressed in the transition of forming the new cabinet, with no decision until at least December.

Ms. Reno's aides said they had heard nothing

from the White House. They added that her publicly stated position on her tenure — that she likes the job and would stay if the president desired it — was meant as a candid expression of her thinking and was not intended to suggest that she was campaigning for the job.

Presidential aides do not see Ms. Reno, who relishes her outsider image, as one of their own. Mr. Clinton, who might turn to Education Secretary Richard Riley to jawbone about politics or to Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin for a chat on economics, rarely, if ever, turns to Ms. Reno for discussions about the law or criminal justice.

The independent-counsel issue appears to be the sorest. Some aides say Ms. Reno has trivialized the role of such counsels by seeking them in relatively routine cases, like whether Housing Secretary Henry Cisneros was truthful in a background inquiry about the size of payments to a former mistress.

Others were infuriated last month when she authorized Kenneth Starr, the Whitewater independent prosecutor, to investigate the truthfulness of statements made at a congressional hearing by Bernard Nussbaum, the former White House counsel and ally of Hillary Rodham Clinton.

Committee to Monitor  
Religious Strife AbroadBy Laurie Goodstein  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In an effort to spotlight religious strife overseas, the State Department has named 20 prominent American religious leaders and scholars to a newly formed committee to advise the administration on violations of religious freedom in other countries.

The move comes after a year of pressure from some evangelical Christian groups for a "special adviser" to focus specifically on persecution of Christians overseas. But the State Department opted instead for a panel with a mandate to address human rights abuses against people of all religions.

"Religious and ethnic conflict have often been at the forefront of human rights dilemmas in recent years," John Shattuck, assistant secretary of state and head of the committee, said Tuesday in announcing the panel's formation. "My own personal experience in addressing the human catastrophe in Bosnia, and working with Catholic, Orthodox and Muslim religious leaders in the long struggle for peace, justice and reconciliation, has shown me how important it is to stand up for religious freedom and tolerance."

The committee includes religious leaders who are Roman Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, evangelical Christian, African Methodist Episcopal, Muslim, Jewish, Bahá'í and Mormon, as well as scholars noted for their expertise in international conflict resolution, religious diversity, the Holocaust and Buddhism.

Its main task will be to provide information to the government on religious rights abuses overseas and on ways religious groups can help mediate conflicts, Mr. Shattuck said.

Away From  
Politics

• Most people enrolled in Medicare health maintenance organizations are satisfied with the care they receive, a survey found, and 87 percent say they do not face any barriers in gaining access to the medical attention they need. (WP)

• People suffering chronic liver failure, like that caused by heavy drinking or hepatitis, will no longer be first in line for transplants. The United Network for Organ Sharing, which sets nationwide policies for transplants, approved the change at its annual meeting in Boston. (AP)

• Investigators canvassed the Brooklyn, New York, neighborhood where a garbage worker died after inhaling fumes from discarded hydrofluoric acid, seeking to find a business that might have used the chemical. The corrosive is used to clean building facades and etch glass. (NYT)

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

# Court Is Urged to Back Chun's Death Sentence

## A 3d Ex-President Refuses to Testify

SEUL — South Korean prosecutors demanded Thursday that an appeals court uphold a death sentence against former President Chun Doo Hwan for having carried out a 1979 coup and having ordered a massacre to quell resistance.

The prosecutors also called on the court to extend to life in prison a 21½-year jail sentence imposed on another former president, Roh Tae Woo, in August.

Earlier, an angry judge dismissed as a witness a third former president, Choi Kyu Hah, an ailing recluse who refused to answer prosecution questions after being forced to attend the court.

Mr. Choi, 77, was caretaker head of state for 10 turbulent months after the assassination of Park Chung Hee in October 1979, until the coup that brought Mr. Chun to power. He holds many of the secrets of the events surrounding the coup.

"I don't want to set a bad precedent of a former president appearing in court and testifying," Mr. Choi told the judge.

Mr. Chun was convicted of leading the coup, ordering a massacre of democracy demonstrators in May 1980 in the southern city of Kwangju and amassing a slush fund worth hundreds of millions of dollars from corporate payoffs.

Mr. Roh was sentenced on similar charges of mutiny, treason and bribery. Both are appealing the verdicts.

### Pressure on Government

President Kim Young Sam's government faced mounting attacks on Thursday after a bribery scandal involving the wife of a former minister cast doubts over its integrity, news agencies reported.

Leading newspapers said the government and Mr. Kim's anti-corruption drive were in tatters. Opposition parties have called for a new government.

The minister of health and welfare, Lee Sung Ho, resigned Wednesday. On Thursday, his wife, Park Sung Ae, was arrested on charges of accepting 170 million won (\$205,000) from the head of an opticians' association. Mr. Lee was cleared of any wrongdoing after being questioned by prosecutors for more than six hours Wednesday.

Former Defense Minister Lee Yang Ho, who was dismissed last month, was charged Monday with accepting bribes and disclosing state secrets.

The Dong-a Ilbo newspaper said in an editorial, "The current government has been crying out to root out corruption ever since it was established, but we don't see any progress in the reform drive with only one year left in the president's term." (Reuters, AFP)



Former President Choi Kyu Hah heading into the appeals court in Seoul on Thursday.

# U.S. Gives Preview Of China Meeting

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton meets his Chinese counterpart later this month, he will be trying to stabilize a relationship that has overcome some serious difficulties and gained "considerable momentum," the top U.S. official on Asian policy said Thursday.

The official, Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord, also said that the United States would consider arranging further high-level contacts with no conditions, reflecting what he said was "an overriding desire by Chinese leaders to improve relations with the United States."

Mr. Lord also defended U.S. moves to sell F-16 fighter jets to Indonesia despite continued complaints about that country's treatment of the people of East Timor.

Mr. Lord spoke to reporters on the eve of Mr. Clinton's departure on a 12-day Asia tour. The president, after three days' rest in Hawaii, will pay state visits to Australia and Thailand and attend the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum meeting in Manila.

During that meeting, he will meet with the leaders of China, Japan, South Korea and other countries.

Shortly before Mr. Clinton meets in Manila with President Jiang Zemin of China, Secretary of State Warren Christopher will visit Beijing to prepare for the encounter.

In both sets of talks, Mr. Lord said, the United States will "pursue the steady approach we have been pursuing" with China.

That approach, known as "comprehensive engagement," has produced mixed results. Early this year, the United States sent carriers to the Taiwan Strait in response to Chinese military movements in the strait before Taiwan's elections.

Trade relations have also been strained. Mr. Lord noted that the U.S. trade deficit with China may soon surpass the deficit with Japan.

He said of the overall relationship, however, that "we believe it has been stabilized; we've got considerable momentum."

Mr. Lord also confirmed that he will be stepping down in January, saying, "I love this job, but I feel a need to recharge my batteries."

# An Associate of Deng's Sentenced for Corruption

BEIJING — A Chinese businessman with close ties to Deng Xiaoping has been sentenced to death for corruption, state media reported Thursday, but he is expected to serve life in prison instead.

Zhou Beifang was caught in a wide-ranging investigation into Beijing's city government that uncovered what is believed to be the country's biggest corruption scandal. The total embezzled could amount to \$2.2 billion, a state-controlled Beijing newspaper reported.

A deputy mayor killed himself during the investigation, and the city's Communist Party secretary was purged.

On Thursday, the authorities announced Mr. Zhou's verdict and those against five other people convicted in related bribery cases, the Xinhua press agency said.

Mr. Zhou, the former head of Shougang Concord Enterprise International, a Hong Kong-based subsidiary of the giant enterprise Capital Iron & Steel Works, was sentenced to death for bribery.

He was given a two-year reprieve, meaning his sentence can be commuted to life in prison for good behavior during that period. Mr. Zhou was accused of taking \$1.2 million in bribes and of

offering \$156,000 to other officials to help his wife and daughter move to Hong Kong. His father, Zhou Guanwu, was the former head of Capital Iron & Steel, known in Chinese as Shougang, and a close associate of Mr. Deng's.

Mr. Deng, the senior leader of China, is 92 and in failing health.

The Supreme Court statement was the first official confirmation of Mr. Zhou's sentence — the stiffest ever handed down to a "princeling," as children of China's political elite are called.

Mr. Zhou's arrest in February 1995 was seen as a sign that Mr. Deng could no longer protect his allies. (AP, AFP)

### Date Set for Wang Appeal

A Chinese court on Friday will consider the appeal by the dissident Wang Dan against his 11-year sentence for plotting to overthrow the government. Reuters reported from Beijing. The hearing will be held days before a visit by Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

The Beijing Higher People's Court is widely expected to reject the 27-year-old dissident's appeal and uphold his conviction. Chinese lawyers said. The appellate courts rarely overturn rulings by lower courts.

# 2 Aum Cult Suspects Surrender

TOKYO — Two of the most wanted members of the Japanese cult accused in the nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway gave themselves up Thursday after 18 months on the run.

The two, Koichi Kitamura and Zenji Yagisawa, were among seven members of the cult, Aum Shinrikyo, whose portraits have appeared all over the country on "wanted" posters.

The police said that Mr. Kitamura, 28, was part of a 10-member team that carried out the attack on the Tokyo subway system on March 20, 1995, that killed 12 people and injured about 5,500 others.

The police have identified Mr. Yagisawa, 34, as the main suspect in an attempted cyanide gassing of a Tokyo shopping mall on May 5, 1995. The police say he placed a device designed to release cyanide gas in a toilet in the mall, but a cleaner found the device and the police defused it before it went off.

A police spokesman said Mr. Yagisawa had appeared unexpectedly Thursday morning at a police station in Saitama Prefecture, north of Tokyo. Reports said he carried a copy of the wanted poster, pointed to it and said: "I'm too tired." (Reuters)

### 925 Still Missing in India Cyclone

HYDERABAD, India — More than 900 people are still missing after a cyclone lashed the southeast Indian coast on Nov. 6, a senior state government official said Thursday.

Chandrababu Naidu, Andhra Pradesh state's chief minister, said that 847 people had been killed by the cyclone and 925 were missing. He also accused the New Delhi government of failing to release enough resources quickly to help Andhra Pradesh overcome the calamity.

The Indian Red Cross said hundreds of people in outlying villages were still cut off by floodwaters following a storm that hit the state with torrential rains and winds of 180 kilometers per

hour. Helicopters have been dropping food and drinking water to the stranded villagers. (Reuters)

# Beijing Plans Hong Kong 'Election'

HONG KONG — This bustling territory goes to the polls on Friday, in an exercise dubbed by China as a "democratic election with Hong Kong characteristics." But only 400 citizens of the colony's 6.3 million people will be voting.

A 400-member Selection Committee hand-picked by Beijing will be inaugurated with a monthlong mission to elect the first postcolonial leader and the 60 members of a new legislature.

The committee, to be announced by Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China on his first official trip to the colony, will set the tone of the government to rule Hong Kong after Britain hands it back to China at midnight June 30. (Reuters)

# China Will Defrock Tibetan Monks

BEIJING — In a new crackdown on Buddhism in Tibet, China will defrock radical lamas in a bid to uproot the influence of the Dalai Lama, a Chinese propaganda official said Thursday.

"Lamas who are comparatively reactionary will be told to return to secular life," the official, who refused to be identified, said by telephone from Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. "The 'organization' of monasteries will consist mainly of ideological education," he said, and could take five years. (Reuters)

## VOICES From Asia

Defense Minister Chi Haotian of China, before a visit by Secretary of State Warren Christopher, calling for an end to Cold War ideology: "Now that the Cold War is over, words such as 'containment' and 'isolation' should be changed to 'friendly cooperation.'" (Reuters)

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## EUROPE

## UN Agency Rejects the Pope's Stance on Hunger

ROME — A leading United Nations official on Thursday contested Pope John Paul II's view that hunger is not linked to overpopulation, saying the world's future food needs would be inextricably tied to demographic changes.

"Action on population policy in the next decade will determine our demographic future, and with it future food needs," Nafis Sadik, executive director of the UN Population Fund, told the UN-sponsored World Food Summit.

Dr. Sadik, who had heard disagreements with the Pope and the Vatican over a UN population con-

ference in Cairo in 1994, spoke a day after the pontiff, who inaugurated the summit meeting, rejected population control as the answer to food shortages.

She said world population was now 5.9 billion and rising by 86 million a year.

Dr. Sadik told participants that the population in the middle of the next century could be as low as 8 billion or as high as 12 billion — a difference equal to the world population in 1975.

The Pope had said that demography alone could not explain inadequate distribution of food resources and rejected as "sophistry"

a view that "when there are many, one is condemned to be poor."

"It would be illusory to believe that an arbitrary stabilization of the world population, or even its reduction, could solve the problem of hunger directly," he said.

But Dr. Sadik, a Pakistani who had a stormy meeting with the Pope before the 1994 population conference that she organized, said that empowering women to make their own choices would help slow and eventually stabilize population growth.

"In most countries with high rates of population growth, women would like to have fewer children

than their parents' generation," she said.

"If women could choose, families would be smaller and population growth slower."

Dr. Sadik said women in poor countries had to be equipped with the information and means to time pregnancy.

"Ensuring the ability of women and men to exercise their reproductive rights will have a decisive impact on population growth and on prospects for food security in the 21st century," she said.

Dr. Sadik, who did not refer to the Pope's address in her speech, said governments needed to make re-

productive rights and reproductive health "priorities in national and international development programs."

The Pope led a Vatican effort to influence the final declaration of the Cairo conference. The Vatican withheld assent on two chapters of the declaration that dealt with reproductive health and safe abortion.

At that conference, the Vatican accused some developing countries and international development agencies of making aid conditional on their acceptance of birth control programs to stem population growth.

## Ex-Investigator Resigns From Italian Government

## Di Pietro Finds Himself Target of an Inquiry

ROME — The star of Italy's assault on graft, Antonio Di Pietro, resigned on Thursday after being named as the target of an investigation by the government.

In a bitter letter to Prime Minister Romano Prodi, Mr. Di Pietro said he had become the victim of a "pigeon shoot" and announced he was quitting as public works minister.

Mr. Prodi told Parliament he had asked the former magistrate to reverse his decision, but Mr. Di Pietro appeared to have rejected the appeal.

"The resignation remains absolutely irrevocable," Mr. Di Pietro's spokeswoman, Sonia Mancini, said.

The resignation followed confirmation from the minister's lawyer, Massimo D'Amico, that Mr. Di Pietro had become the subject of a preliminary investigation by magistrates in the northern town of Brescia.

The decision made the nonpartisan appointee, one of the most popular figures in Italy, the first minister to resign from Mr. Prodi's six-month-old center-left government.

"I don't believe it will have an impact on the executive," said Deputy Prime Minister Walter Veltroni, "but it will affect the Public Works Ministry, which had been functioning very well."

Mr. Di Pietro was the star investigator of the pool of "Clean Hands" magistrates in Milan that exposed deep corruption in politics and brought down the country's postwar governing class.

He quit as a magistrate in December 1994, shortly after magistrates placed Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi under investigation for alleged bribery, and has never fully explained why he resigned.

Newspapers reported Thursday that Mr. Di Pietro was being investigated over alleged irregularities in the way he conducted his inquiries.

"Enough is enough," Mr. Di Pietro wrote in his resignation letter. He said he had learned of the probe from television.

"For years now I have been subjected to investigations and inquiries of all kinds, legal and illegal, and always unjustly," he wrote.

"Even so, the pigeon shoot goes on because they are trying to make me pay at any cost for the only thing they can pin on me, and of which I'm proud, and that is that I wanted to do my duty."

Mr. Di Pietro was the target of an earlier probe by Brescia magistrates into allegations of corruption and of profiting from holding a public office. All charges were dropped in April, shortly before Mr. Prodi named him to his cabinet.

Filippo Mancuso, who was forced from his post as justice minister under Mr. Berlusconi in a no-confidence vote over his attempts to rein in the Milan magistrates, said he was certain Mr. Di Pietro had "reasons to resign."

"I hope, if the reason is a judicial one, that he finds judges who are totally different from him," Mr. Mancuso said.



Mr. Aznar, right, talking with Defense Minister Eduardo Serra Rexach on Thursday.

## Spain Backs Joining NATO Command

MADRID — Parliament on Thursday endorsed Spain's full integration in NATO's military command, ending decades of ambivalence toward the Western alliance.

Before the vote, Prime Minister Jose Maria Aznar urged closer links with NATO, saying the end of the Cold War and

changes in alliance structure had made such a relationship more palatable to Spain.

Parliament's backing empowers the government to negotiate with the 16-member alliance on integration.

Spain joined NATO in 1982, but Mr. Aznar's predecessor, Felipe Gonzalez, vowed that country would stay outside NATO's mil-

itary command structure. He also promised that Spain would remain free of nuclear weapons, a condition attached as well to the resolution approved Thursday.

In its negotiations with NATO, Spain will demand a subregional NATO command controlling all of the Iberian Peninsula and access to the Mediterranean through the Strait of Gibraltar.

## Warrants Out for East Germans

BERLIN — A Berlin court issued arrest warrants Thursday against Egon Krenz, East Germany's last hard-line Communist leader, and three of his deputies to prevent them from leaving the country.

The court, trying Mr. Krenz and his former comrades for manslaughter, upheld a request for the warrants by prosecutors who said a higher court ruling that East German leaders could be jailed for border killings had increased the chances that they would flee.

Mr. Krenz and his co-defendants have been on trial for the last year, accused of responsibility for the deaths of East Germans killed as they tried to flee to the West over the Berlin Wall or the fortified Cold War frontier between the two Germanys.

Although the court granted the prosecutors' request, it said the four would not have to be placed in custody. They would, however, have to surrender their passports and face severe restrictions on their movements. (Reuters)

## Ilie Nastase Quitting Politics

BUCHAREST — The former tennis star Ilie Nastase, who ran unsuccessfully for mayor of Bucharest this year, said Thursday that he was tired of being dragged through the "mud of politics" and was quitting.

In an open letter published in Bucharest newspapers, Mr. Nastase also said that he was resigning from President Ion Iliescu's Party of Social Democracy.

Mr. Nastase, 49, ran for mayor of Bucharest in June, but lost a runoff to Victor Ciorbea of the Democratic Convention. He also was a candidate of the Social Democracy Party for Parliament, but lost that race, too. (AP)

## Irish Leader Survives Key Vote

DUBLIN — The government of Prime Minister John Bruton has survived a vote of no-confidence, despite allegations that it had mismanaged Ireland's key anti-terrorist court.

Members of Parliament voted, 79 to 70, in support of Mr. Bruton's administration after a two-day debate. It had come under fire from the opposition Fianna Fail party after Justice Minister Nora Owen admitted last week that 16 prisoners awaiting trial had been charged illegally.

She ordered 15 IRA suspects and an alleged Scottish letter-bomber freed from prison — then immediately rearrested and charged — after Attorney General Dermot Gleeson told her that one of three judges serving on the anti-terrorist Special Criminal Court should have been removed three months ago.

The Justice Ministry ordered the judge removed Aug. 1 but he never got the order. As a result he made a string of unlawful judgments. (AP)

## EU Bans Some Ostrich Meat

BRUSSELS — The European Union has temporarily banned imports of ostrich meat from South Africa following an outbreak of often-fatal Congo fever among slaughterhouse workers there, a European Commission spokesman said Thursday.

Of the 16 slaughterhouse workers to come down with the disease, one has died.

Congo fever is part of a group of haemorrhagic diseases that includes Lassa fever and the Ebola virus and can be transmitted by contact with blood or other fluids from infected animals or humans. (AFP)

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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## Personals

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Studies Find No Higher Death or Illness Rates Among Gulf Veterans

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two large government studies of Americans who served in the Gulf War have found that their death rates from disease and their hospitalization rates are no different from those of veterans of the same era who did not serve in the war.

The studies, published Thursday in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, involve essentially every veteran who served in the Gulf, more than half a million people, and an equal number of veterans who did not serve there.

Members of the special White House panel investigating complaints of illness among Gulf War veterans said Wednesday that they had known for some time about the findings, which were reflected in a draft report prepared several weeks ago. The report was expected to say that it is unlikely that Gulf veterans became ill through exposure to chemical weapons, although the possibility that clusters of veterans were affected could not yet be ruled out.

The findings are reassuring, some medical experts said, in light of the widespread belief

among veterans that service in the Gulf has sickened thousands. But many veterans remain unconvinced.

Ever since the war — and even during it — Gulf veterans have been complaining that they were ill, and pointed to chemical agents as a possible reason. The Pentagon insisted for years that no troops were subjected to such agents in the Gulf, but it now says that as many as 20,000 troops may have been exposed.

About 80,000 Gulf War veterans have told the government about health concerns. The complaints reported are poorly understood and include illnesses like asthma and heart disease as well as symptoms like fatigue and muscular pain.

Five independent panels have been unable to find a unique pattern of diseases or symptoms among Gulf War veterans.

The mortality study, by Dr. Han Kang and Tim Bullman, who are epidemiologists at the Department of Veterans Affairs in Washington, included all 695,516 military personnel who served in the Gulf as well as 746,291 other veterans. The investigators searched for death records and found that the Gulf War veterans had

a slightly higher death rate, but that the increase was entirely due to accidents, like auto wrecks.

The second study, of hospitalizations, was conducted by Dr. Gregory Gray, a medical epidemiologist at the Naval Health Research Center in San Diego, and his colleagues. They scrutinized the hospitalization records of the 547,076 Gulf War veterans who remained on active duty

**'Good news' for Gulf War soldiers is greeted skeptically by veterans who fear they have been exposed to chemicals.**

after the war, and compared them with the records of 618,335 other veterans.

"If you use hospitalizations as a surrogate for serious illness, the good news for Gulf War veterans is that there is no difference," between them and other veterans, Dr. Gray said. He explained that he looked only at hospitalizations in military hospitals and only at those in the 25 months after the war ended.

He used that cutoff date because troops began leaving the armed forces after the war. More than two years later, enough had resigned to raise questions about whether those who remained behind were healthier — or less healthy — than those who left, Dr. Gray said.

He said his scientific advisers who helped in the design of the study assured him that by looking at data up to 25 months after the war, "We would have captured the most important illnesses."

But members of the White House panel said many Gulf War veterans had testified that their health problems did not appear until after 1993.

"I guess from a scientific standpoint, we would have expected some of the health problems to show up fairly early, but that doesn't rule out the possibility that there were harmful effects from low-dose exposure that can take several years to show up," said Andrew Kidd Taylor, a member of the panel who is an occupational health specialist with the United Auto Workers. "The science on this is frustrating."

Veterans groups greeted the new results with reservation. A central problem, said Dr. Michael Hodgson, a medical adviser to the American

Legion and an internist at the University of Connecticut, is that many veterans think that the government is covering up evidence that chemical weapons made them ill.

James Tuire, a consultant who is a leading critic of the Pentagon's position on Gulf War illnesses, said he did not believe the new studies were valid.

"No one's going to accept these studies," Mr. Tuire said. Veterans, he added, "have been lied to about chemical agent exposure, at every step of the way they've been lied to." And so, he said, "they will not believe anything."

Medical experts took a generally more positive view of the new studies, saying they could serve to reassure veterans who fear they are at risk for a fatal illness.

"The findings are of crucial importance," said Dr. Arthur Caplan, director of the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the presidential commission that is investigating Gulf War illnesses. He added that they would "go a long way toward allaying some of the concerns, suspicions and fears that many veterans have about their health."

## Blood Thinner Said To Inhibit Strokes

The Associated Press

PARIS — A study involving more than 19,000 people in 16 countries has found that an experimental blood thinner works slightly better than aspirin to ward off heart attacks and strokes in high-risk patients.

Although aspirin is best known as a pain reliever, its most important use these days is preventing blood clots that lead to heart attacks and strokes. As a result, drug companies have been trying to build a better aspirin.

In the new research, reported Wednesday, a Canadian team tested one of the medicines, clopidogrel, on people who had suffered heart attacks, strokes or pain from clogged arteries in their legs. Subjects were assigned to take aspirin or clopidogrel for periods ranging from one to three years.

There were 5.8 new heart attacks, strokes or deaths from cardiovascular disease annually for every 100 patients taking aspirin, com-

pared with 5.3 for those taking clopidogrel, the researchers reported at a meeting of the American Heart Association in New Orleans.

The price of clopidogrel has not been announced, but it certainly will cost more than aspirin, which costs pennies. The difference could influence whether doctors prescribe it for their heart and stroke patients, most of whom are already taking several other expensive medicines.

Clopidogrel, like aspirin, works by inhibiting platelets, the cells that form blood clots, although they do so in different ways. It is similar to another blood-thinning drug called ticlopidine, but has far fewer side effects.

The researchers found that clopidogrel was as safe as aspirin, with some patients reporting such side effects as diarrhea, rash and itching. They also noted that those treated with the drug were less likely to suffer from gastrointestinal bleeding than those taking aspirin.



OILED-FIRED BURNER — A Mexican fire fighter at a pumper burned in an oil blaze in San Juan Ixhuatepec.

## Allies Set Deadline Over Aid to Bosnia

Assistance Tied to Peace Steps

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States and the European countries overseeing the still-fragile peace in Bosnia gave formal notice Thursday to leaders of all three of the war-ravaged country's ethnic groups that economic aid would end two years from now at the latest if peace had not taken hold by then.

Fresh after the most serious military clash this year between Bosnian Serbs and Muslims trying to return to their former homes in northeast Bosnia, the country's highest elected leaders agreed to a new pledge to allow refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes and carry out the rest of the peace agreement signed in Paris 11 months ago.

Doing one thing on the ground while promising in the diplomatic salons of Europe to do something entirely different has often been standard procedure since the war broke out five years ago. This time, Secretary of State Warren Christopher and European foreign ministers gathered in Paris gave notice that if the parties did not carry out a plan agreed to Thursday for strengthening peace in Bosnia over the next two years they could not expect outside financial help to continue.

International donors pledged more than \$1.8 billion this year and expect to come up with more money early next year if the parties get serious about making peace. Foreign Minister Herve de Charette of France said Thursday.

A statement adopted by the conference, which was called at French insistence, had the agreement of the three Bosnian leaders, officials said, and outlined guidelines for strengthening democratic institutions, a market economy, and the rule of law over the

next two years. "Without compliance with the peace accords and active participation in rebuilding a civil society, they cannot expect the international community and the principal donor countries to continue shouldering the burden of implementation and reconstruction efforts," the statement said.

There were other warnings from Mr. Christopher, who said that the UN Security Council could impose economic sanctions against Bosnia unless it carried out the terms of the peace accord.

Mr. Christopher is stepping down, and he told other leaders in Paris that he would be out of office by January, when the present American-led NATO peacekeeping force in Bosnia is expected to be replaced by a smaller international force.

International diplomatic leverage may also be growing weaker along with the outside military presence. Despite considerable diplomatic pressure from Mr. Christopher, including a midnight head-knocking session at his hotel, the three elected Bosnian leaders could not agree to name a Council of Ministers, though after their own election two months ago they said they would put a government in place by Nov. 1.

Alija Izetbegovic, the Muslim co-president, said that there were disagreements between him and his colleagues — Kresimir Zubak, the Croatian co-president, and Momcilo Krajcnik, the Serbian one — on how much power the Council of Ministers should have over the governing bodies of its two separate constituent parts, the Muslim-Croatian Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Serbian Republika Srpska.

American officials said there was also disagreement on who should be prime minister.

## CIA Chief Urges U.S. To Free Russian Spy

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States plans to drop spying charges against a former KGB agent after the director of central intelligence, John Deutch, warned of possible Russian retaliation, Justice Department officials said Thursday.

Russia has issued several public protests and a threat of retaliation since Vladimir Galkin was arrested by the FBI on Oct. 29 at Kennedy International Airport in New York.

Mr. Galkin was accused of conspiring in 1990 and 1991 to obtain information for Moscow on the U.S. "Star Wars" defense system. He was scheduled to ap-

pear Thursday in federal court in Worcester, Massachusetts, and the government was expected to drop the charges then, two officials said.

Some Justice Department and FBI officials were upset by the decision to drop the case, the officials said. They said the decision was made partly in response to Mr. Deutch's warning. Other grounds for dismissing the case could not immediately be learned.

As recently as Monday, Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service accused the United States of breaking the "unwritten rules" of espionage by giving a former spy a visa, then arresting him when he arrived.

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Parish in Ireland (Phone-a-Confession)

DUBLIN — Simplicity with a twist: parish priests are offering a new service to the local faithful. A "Phone-a-Confession" line, in which parishioners can call in to confess their sins, is being offered by several priests in the Dublin area. The service is being offered as a way to help people who are unable to attend Mass or who are too shy to confess in person. The priests are offering the service over the phone, and the confession is kept confidential. The service is being offered by several priests in the Dublin area, including Fr. Michael O'Connell, Fr. John O'Connell, and Fr. James O'Connell. The service is being offered as a way to help people who are unable to attend Mass or who are too shy to confess in person. The priests are offering the service over the phone, and the confession is kept confidential. The service is being offered by several priests in the Dublin area, including Fr. Michael O'Connell, Fr. John O'Connell, and Fr. James O'Connell.

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Secretary-General

Before the end of the year, the United Nations is likely for the first time to deny a sitting secretary-general a second five-year term. In May, the Clinton administration announced that it would veto Boutros Boutros Ghali's re-election. He has proposed a compromise two-year extension, but Washington seems unlikely to agree. A General Assembly vote to overrule the United States is possible, but improbable. The United Nations, therefore, has some decisions to make.

So far the process has not been an exercise in high-minded diplomacy. President Jacques Chirac of France has threatened to veto anyone who does not speak French. The Clinton administration's assault on Mr. Boutros Ghali seemed partly driven by a desire to blunt Bob Dole's criticism of American reliance on the United Nations. The U.S. Congress is still refusing to pay at least \$1 billion in back UN dues. Other nations are so angry that last week the General Assembly kicked the United States off a powerful committee that shapes the annual budget. Washington's isolation guarantees that its support would sink any candidate for secretary-general.

There is still hope for a decent choice. The top post at the United Nations has traditionally rotated among continents, and most nations feel that Africa is owed five years more on its term. Several Africans have been mentioned as possible candidates, as well as some women from other continents. But ability, not geography, should ultimately determine the selection.

Diplomatic skills and vision are the most important qualities needed in the new chief. The secretary-general must be a trusted mediator and a source of ideas for handling emerging crises. Mr. Boutros Ghali can be proud of his work in this area. Many of his much criticized "failures," such as the UN role in Bosnia and Somalia, were more the product of mistakes by the Security Council or the United States.

The secretary-general must call attention to important issues. Here Mr. Boutros Ghali's record is mixed. He promoted conferences on women and the environment. Unfortunately, he has shown little interest in human rights. He stalled the creation of a high commissioner for human rights and bowed to China's shameful treatment of nongovernmental groups at the conference on women in Beijing.

The new secretary-general also needs to move more forcefully than Mr. Boutros Ghali has to streamline the UN staff and eliminate overlapping operations within the organization. The United Nations might revive an idea proposed by the United States' chief delegate, Madeleine Albright, creating a post of deputy secretary-general to carry out the reform agenda set by the secretary-general.

The most difficult challenge for a new secretary-general may be to win the confidence of the Security Council powerhouses while standing up to their demands. The new leader must be a better advocate for the organization in Washington than Mr. Boutros Ghali has been. The newly elected Congress, if anything, promises to be even more wary of the United Nations.

Both Congress and the Clinton administration must remember that Washington is only one of the secretary-general's 185 employers. They should demand effectiveness and reform, but must allow the secretary-general to stay politically independent.

A chief seen as subservient to Washington—or Moscow, Paris, London or Beijing—would destroy what credibility the United Nations retains.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Presidential Blur

Bill Clinton continues to retreat from past and ostensibly principled positions, then retract (sort of) the retreat. What is left is a blur, presumably thought to be politically advantageous, although substantive damage may have been done to purpose that mattered.

On Tuesday he indicated in response to a question at a White House bill-signing ceremony that he was abandoning his past opposition to a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The new Congress looked as if it was going to adopt the thing anyway, so why fight it? That was the message. On Wednesday, senior aides then went out to say that he had not meant to convey that impression, that he regretted having done so and that his past position was unchanged. So now he can put on a show of resisting that no one will think he means, and he will have had it both ways.

The Tuesday position was taken in the name of bipartisanship. That is pretty much all the president has talked about since the election. But the term, always vulnerable to misuse for political cover, is being invoked in the election aftermath to support the gauziest, least persuasive and most self-interested of arguments.

This kind of call to "bipartisanship" is politics itself claiming to have risen above politics. Under the White House interpretation, for instance, it is partisan if the Republicans don't let the administration off the Medicare hook by agreeing to a bipartisan commission to figure out that program's future, even more partisan if they persist in using their congressional majorities to investigate various questionable aspects of administration behavior during the president's first term, and partisan also if insufficiently grateful Democrats accuse him, on issues such as the balanced budget amendment, of having acted in his own political interest at public expense by selling out.

The president was opposed to a balanced budget amendment in 1995 and 1996. It cost him a little to take the position, and he deserved some credit for it. In his State of the Union address in January 1995, hardly a high point for him in the polls, he nonetheless tweaked the new Republican majority for supporting the amendment without spelling out how they proposed to achieve the lasting balance. "You have to be straight with the American people," he said. "For example, everybody ought to know if this is going to endanger Social Security, I would oppose that, and I think most Americans would."

In February of that year he was warning that the amendment would "give a minority the power to decide what's in the budget" and created the risk of having the budget "determined in federal court." He helped peel away enough Democrats to defeat the amendment in the Senate. That summer he said it failed in part because "a lot of people thought it was a dodge," and as late as this summer, in helping to block it again, he called it a gimmick.

But on Tuesday? On Tuesday the rousing battle cry was that "I don't believe we need it" but, of course, "I don't have a vote in the Congress. I mean, my voice counts, presumably, but I don't have a vote," and "if we have it," it ought to be drafted in such a way as not to force budget cuts in recessions, since they would only make the recessions (and thereby the deficit) worse.

Aides said on Wednesday he had not meant to sound as if he were throwing in the towel, although he could not say how hard he now will fight. We were reminded of the similar incident a couple of years ago when the damage control folks had to say he had not meant to suggest that he might support a school prayer amendment to the Constitution, either. It may seem childish to say this again so soon after the election, but Mr. Clinton keeps trying to ingratiate himself with opponents on matters of principle. It is a process that can only cost him in stature.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

## Western Pretensions

In recent years Westerners have reassured themselves and irritated others by expounding the notion that the culture of the West is and ought to be the culture of the world. This conceit takes two forms. One is the Coca-Colaization thesis. Its proponents claim that Western, and more specifically American, popular culture is enveloping the world. The other has to do with modernization. It claims not only that the West has led the world to modern society, but that as people in other civilizations modernize they also Westernize, abandoning their traditional values, institutions and customs and adopting those that prevail in the West. Both theses project the image of an emerging homogeneous, universally Western world—and both are to varying degrees misguided, arrogant, false and dangerous.

—Samuel P. Huntington, in the November issue of *Foreign Affairs*.

## How to Fight Hunger With Rural Development

By Ismail Serageldin

ROME—Hunger can be eradicated, but can we rise to meet this challenge? We must shake ourselves out of the complacency that allows 40,000 hunger-related deaths every day.

The global community has to breathe new life into the rural development agenda, in a three-pronged strategy of poverty reduction, food security and sound natural resource management.

In 1974, at the last world food summit, the world committed itself to eradicating hunger within 10 years. Today more than 800 million people still go hungry. And a crisis looms—the 2.5 billion new people who will inhabit the planet by the year 2025 must be fed.

We know what must be done because experience has shown what works. In the last 25 years, agricultural productivity has risen sharply, allowing consumers to improve their diets in terms of increased calories and food variety. Per capita calorie supplies have risen by nearly 30 percent. Real food prices have been more than halved.

The increase in per capita supplies took place despite a doubling of world population to 6 billion. More than 80 percent of people in developing countries now have adequate diets, up from 64 percent in 1970.

Now, to feed the world's projected

population, agricultural production must increase by at least 2 percent every year to almost double yields on existing land in the next 30 years.

Food security is not only a question of production, supply and distribution. Solving the future food security problem also means continued investment in agricultural research, promotion of sustainable agriculture, a special focus on smallholder farmers, and access to credit. It is a matter of supporting fair international trade and making sure that governments adopt policies that do not discriminate against agriculture.

Above all, it is a question of continuing an unrelenting battle against poverty, the main cause of hunger. The incomes of the 1.3 billion people, mostly rural poor, who earn less than a dollar a day must rise if we want to ensure food security at the household, national and global levels.

To meet the food challenges of the future, the World Bank has called on the world to revitalize the rural development agenda and transform agriculture. Rural development is the best way to ensure that poor farmers become more productive, improve their

living standards and increase food supplies. It will also contribute to better management of resources and protection of the environment.

Adequate education and health services are a key element in this puzzle, especially for girls and women.

Profitability must be returned to agriculture, not only because it will help food supply but because it makes business sense. The largest number of people in the world involved in business are the small shareholder farmers, yet they are among the world's poorest people.

Investment in farm research has a track record that shows rates of return from 20 to 90 percent. If farmers raise their productivity, their incomes will rise. Global food supplies should also rise, and that will lower food prices.

Making sure that food is available where people live is critical. When the small farmer is empowered to produce, local production can rise; this will help solve the problem of local supply, since about 90 percent of food is consumed in the country where it is grown.

Increasing the incomes of farmers will help build markets and attract food from other areas. Lowering food prices is one of the most direct and effective ways of helping the urban poor.

About three-quarters of the world's

farmers are smallholders, many of them women. It is critical that they be directly engaged in the rural development process. In the developing countries, home to four-fifths of the world's population, agriculture takes about 70 percent of the land and 80 percent of the water.

Experience shows that if intensification of agriculture is carried out in a bottom-up, participatory manner, it leads to improved natural resource management, ensuring sustainable development and food supplies.

When all this happens, it will go far beyond the agricultural sector. Agricultural growth stimulates economic growth in general and leads to increased employment and reduced poverty. The examples of China, Indonesia and Thailand show how agricultural growth opens the road to high growth in the nonagricultural sectors.

Governments, international agencies, local authorities, nongovernmental and community-based organizations and the private sector must act together. This will require commitment and steady financial support.

The writer, vice president for environmentally sustainable development at the World Bank, contributed this comment to the *Herald Tribune*.

## Military Intervention in Central Africa: Humane or Foolish?

By David Rieff

NEW YORK—From the civil wars in Somalia and Bosnia to the current crisis in Zaire, it has been the international aid agencies that have most strongly and consistently called for military intervention.

Only by a combination of military muscle and logistical support, they say, can the world rescue starving people like the more than million Rwandan Hutu refugees in eastern Zaire.

In the short term this argument usually makes practical sense. Lives are saved when soldiers protect relief workers. But to intervene out of humanitarian concern without any idea of what comes next often does as much to worsen the situation in the long run as it does to alleviate things in the present.

In Somalia, where the United States became involved to a

large extent because of pressure from humanitarian groups, it learned how quickly humanitarian intervention can go awry. In Bosnia, the relief effort became a fig leaf behind which the international community rationalized its refusal to take any concrete action that might have defused the crisis early on.

Sending troops to Zaire without considering comprehensive answers for the tensions that exist in the region will likely prove to be no solution at all, said Thabo Mbeki, the deputy president of South Africa.

It was partly because of advocacy groups like Refugees International that America committed itself in eastern Zaire in 1994 after the Rwandan civil war. That humanitarian effort,

undertaken with such moral certainty, was never part of a larger commitment to helping Rwanda rebuild its political structure after the airlifts stopped. This made the current refugee crisis in Zaire inevitable.

Today, humanitarian activists, along with America's allies, seem on the brink of persuading a hesitant United States to join a new multinational military force in eastern Zaire. The Clinton administration has yet to fully back the Canadian-led plan, but White House spokesman Michael McCurry said on Wednesday that several thousand U.S. troops would soon be deployed, approximately 1,000 of whom would be inside Zaire for up to four months.

The oratory of post-Cold

War humanitarianism is eerily reminiscent of that of the Cold Warriors who believed that there was no part of the world in which communism did not have to be confronted.

Any intervention in the Great Lakes region of Africa will be ad hoc, organized far too quickly to take into account what will happen if the mission goes wrong and if the force has to fight, as in Somalia.

More dangerous is the potential political effect on the rest of the region. Humanitarian agencies say the force will just save lives, but what if it destabilizes other areas? Little consideration has been given to how the insertion of this foreign army will affect the ongoing civil war in Burundi and Zaire's survival as a unified state.

It is this understanding, not

hard-heartedness, that is behind the reservations of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, and senior members of the Clinton administration about intervening in Zaire. Yet every time the image of a starving African appears on CNN, U.S. involvement becomes more likely.

Outsiders should not let the moral fervor of interventionism blind them to the implications of military action. If the decision is made to go in, it should be with the understanding that such humanitarian moves are rarely quick, clean or easy.

The writer, author of *Slaughterhouse: Bosnia and the Failure of the West*, returned from Central Africa last week. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## The Outlook for Peace and Business in the Mideast Is Gloomy

By Flora Lewis

CAIRO—The third Middle East-North Africa economic conference has been bigger and busier than the previous high-level meetings in Casablanca and Amman, organized by the Geneva-based World Economic Forum to promote peace as well as business.

But, as Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa said: "We were all a lot more optimistic then. Now there's a cloud of doubt and frustration." The disappointment provoked by the perceived Israeli policy shift under Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu is palpable.

The disappointment is not about any specific issues in the headlines, a tunnel in Jerusalem, troops in Hebron, a new settlement near Ramallah. It is about the very prospect of peace

after so much hostility, and its intensity reveals how much more many Arabs had come to count on peace than they themselves had realized.

As Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and other leaders keep repeating, awareness is sinking in that peace and real economic improvement for the region depend on each other. So both hopes are fading, now that there is no more Yitzhak Rabin and that Shimon Peres has lost authority.

This year the Israeli prime minister did not attend. Foreign Minister David Levy sat through the opening ceremony, but he did not speak, although he was on the program, and

went home shortly after. There were Israeli businessmen, but the feeling isn't the same.

The Egyptian federation of chambers of commerce boycotted the meeting. Palestinian businessmen stayed away.

There is a new emphasis on inter-Arab cooperation, a definite attempt to say that Israel is just another trading country in the region whose participation doesn't matter all that much, but even the people who say it don't really believe it.

Mr. Moussa admits that there is a contradiction in saying that doing business with Israel is just business, without political and emotional implications, and saying at the same time that "Israel can't have it all, peace,

territory, good relations, and give nothing."

Aggression on Israeli troops in Hebron, which Mr. Christopher says he expects in a couple of weeks, is being presented as the big issue. But it is really a red herring, and just as harsh confrontations will follow.

What most upsets the Palestinians at this point is "closure"—repeated and protracted sealing of the lines between Palestinian towns and the 97 percent of the territories still controlled by Israel, and between the towns and Israel proper. The Israelis say it is for security, to prevent renewed terrorism. But the Palestinians say this is an excuse, to suffocate their hopes for economic improvement.

It not only prevents Palestinians from working at jobs they depend upon in Israel proper, it blocks their trade with Arab countries and the rest of the world. "It is a full Israeli embargo on us," said Nabil Shaath, the Palestinian minister of planning and economic cooperation. "The Israelis can't have open trade with the Arab world and closure on the Palestinians."

But the feeling is just as strong that there is no choice of going back. "Peace is the strategic option," said Mr. Moussa. "There can be no status quo ante, which is war."

Egypt has had a change of mood, with economic reforms and new projects on a paragon scale. President Mubarak talks of a "rebirth of the Middle East" through "globalization," which isn't a dirty word for him but an expression of hope that at last Arabs can do what the Asian

"tigers" have done and some Latin Americans are doing: join the big, thriving world economy not just as oil wells but as human producers of wealth.

There is a scheme to create a "new delta" by diverting water from the Upper Nile to connect oases in the western desert and increase the heavily overpopulated country's arable land by 25 percent. There is a scheme for a tunnel to carry fresh water under the Suez Canal so that the Sinai can be populated.

The plan for a natural gas pipeline to Israel is part of a much larger project to carry gas all around the eastern Mediterranean and perhaps link up with a line from Central Asia in Turkey. It is a new kind of talk, about what these people can do for themselves instead of whom to blame for failures.

This is to a large extent the fruit of talk about peace, and it hurts to wonder whether it might be just another mirage. Supportive words from Europeans are appreciated, but they risk creating new illusions.

The expectations that, with elections over, the United States will get tough with Israel are telling Arabs not to expect any major change in Washington's position. And in what is probably his last official visit to the region, Mr. Christopher said that for ultimate success in negotiations, "each side must win and be seen to win—or both sides will lose."

That isn't really a choice. But the outlook is very gloomy now. Hopes dashed can feel worse than no hope.

—Flora Lewis.

## China Isn't a Militarist Power

By Bryce Harland

WELLINGTON—It is fashionable to draw a parallel between China today and Germany in the past. Precisely when in the past is not always made clear.

The message that the comparison is evidently intended to convey is that unless China is "contained" it will eventually try to dominate East Asia by military means.

The parallel is seldom extended to the period since 1945, when Germany has again acquired major power status but without using force against its neighbors.

Economists predict that China will soon have the largest economy in the world. If the World Bank's latest assessment is reliable, that is at least 20 years away. The bank acknowledges that the proportion of the Chinese population living below the poverty line is something like one-third.

Even the revised bank figures do not seem to make much allowance for political and social factors that may affect economic growth—the growing gap between the booming coastal provinces and the relatively stagnant ones inland, the difficulties Beijing has in controlling the fast-growth areas, and the problems created by expectations of the emerging middle class.

It is often assumed that all such challenges will be overcome, that stability will be maintained, and that the economy will go on expanding fast for some years at least.

Rapid growth stimulates nationalism, so the argument goes. Now that their economy is one of the largest and other

countries are so eager to exploit it, the Chinese will want a greater say in world affairs and a recognized place among world leaders. If others do not accept China's claim to be a world power, some think it will resort to force, as Germany did in 1914.

What is the essential difference between China today and the Germany of 100 years ago? The answer in one word is militarism. After Bismarck, the German empire was dominated by Prussian generals for whom war was the main function of the state. But China has no Junkers (landowners with a strong military tradition) and no tradition of militarism.

The Communists led by Mao Zedong had to fight to achieve power, and then stood up to the Americans in Korea. Success raised the status of the People's Liberation Army and gave it a key role in Chinese politics. Mao used it to launch his Cultural Revolution in the 1960s and later on to stop it.

But the PLA inherited no Junker-like tradition of military domination and expansionism. It deferred to the Communist Party and normally intervened in politics only when ordered to by the party leadership. The main exception was the action in 1976 to prevent Mao's wife from seizing power after his death.

Deng Xiaoping rewarded the PLA by putting it last in his Four Modernizations (agriculture, industry and technology came before defense) and cut-

ting its manpower and resources. During his decline, his successors have courted PLA support and it has become more assertive. Although it played a prominent part in Beijing's attempt in March to influence elections in Taiwan, it has no tradition of militarism or of aggression against other countries. If the soldier is no longer at the bottom of the Chinese order of esteem, he is still far from the top.

President Jiang Zemin needs PLA support if he is to maintain his position after Mr. Deng's death. The Chinese armed forces see themselves as guardians of the state, and evidently feel that they should play a part in the reunification of Taiwan with the mainland. Will they be allowed to dictate the tactics and the timetable?

The possibility cannot be entirely excluded, especially if other countries are seen to be encouraging those in Hong Kong, Taiwan and Tibet who are opposed to reunification and Chinese rule.

The more talk there is of "containing" China, the greater the danger of the Chinese becoming as paranoid as the Germans were before 1914 when they feared "encirclement." If China is frustrated and baited, it could become aggressive.

China is preoccupied with its internal problems, especially raising the living standard of its population, and not with subduing its neighbors.

The writer, a former senior New Zealand diplomat, contributed this to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1896: Motor Cars Freed

LONDON—A demonstration in London yesterday (Nov. 14) marked the emancipation of motor cars from vexatious regulations. The absurd regulations compelled all cars mechanically to travel at a rate not exceeding four miles an hour, and to be preceded by an advance guard carrying, in the most ostentatious manner, a red flag. There were also other restrictions, such as licenses from the local authorities which had to be observed and complied with, but thanks to the Light Locomotives Act these have been removed.

## 1921: Lecture Prevented

NEW YORK—The police prevented a lecture on "Birth Control Is Moral?" in the Town Hall last night (Nov. 14), and arrested two women who tried to make speeches to an audience of several thousand persons. The police sud-

## 1946: Southwest Africa

NEW YORK—The U.S. told the United Nations Trusteeship Committee today (Nov. 14) that it is opposed to South Africa's proposal to annex the mandated territory of Southwest Africa. The American position was announced by John Foster Dulles. The statement followed by a day the warning by Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, that his country would take over the mandated area if the UN refused to approve the proposal.

## Herald Tribune

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Zaire Welcomes American Presence in Peace Mission, UN Says

By Lynne Duke  
Washington Post Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — Zairian leaders have welcomed American participation in a multinational peace force to oversee the repatriation of Rwandan refugees and have pulled back from their earlier hard line against the delivery of humanitarian aid within Zairian territory, United Nations officials said Thursday.

Zaire now agrees that humanitarian aid can be given both to displaced Zairians and refugee Rwandans, so long as the aid does not create new refugee camps that have become launching pads for instability in Zaire's eastern region, where about one million refugees and 600,000 displaced Zairians are scattered.

Prime Minister Leon Kengo wa Dondo and other officials here also are concerned that the emergency aid itself could become a tool in the region's many-sided conflict, which has left Zairian forces defeated and a rebel movement in control of the eastern border.

The prime minister is "very, very concerned" and he wants to be certain that these shipments would not be used for anything other than humanitarian assistance, and he has put the responsibility back to the United Nations in this regard," said Raymond Chretien, the U.S. special envoy for the Great Lakes crisis.

Zaire wants the aid to be part and parcel of the repatriation of Rwandan Hutu refugees, who have been living in Zaire for more than two years. But at the same time, Kinshasa officials do not want to be

responsible for large scale deaths that could occur if emergency food and medical supplies do not reach the refugees soon, another UN official said.

Zaire's new flexibility emerged from this dilemma, but it also reflects the extent to which military defeat and international pressure have robbed this politically and economically hobbled nation of its ability to control events on its own soil, especially in the east, where it no longer controls the territory.

Zaire's national pride has been deeply hurt because of its military defeat and because of the belief here that tiny Rwanda, the size of a fly on the back of the Zairian bull, has attacked Zairian sovereignty as part of a plan for territorial expansion. That blow seemed low, in the view of many, because the war broke out

while President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, the leader of 31 years, was convalescing abroad from cancer surgery.

While assuring UN officials that refugee aid can be provided on Zairian soil, the Kengo government is treading lightly in a domestic minefield of anti-Rwandan sentiment. Some elements in this nation's fragmented transitional government want the international community to condemn Rwanda for its incursions into Zaire and its support of the Tutsi rebels, and they want the mandate of the peace mission to be broadened to mediate these political issues.

Mr. Kengo wa Dondo and Marshal Mobutu also favor political mediation of the border crisis, but they have acquiesced to the peace mission without that explicit political element.

But Mr. Chretien, the UN envoy, acknowledged this week that the various combatants in the region would have to be engaged in negotiations to some extent. He said a "brain trust" of officials involved in the region would probably have to come together to navigate the region's rough political waters and "be an essential component of that multinational force."

"Just the task of finding the refugees, regrouping them, feeding them will allow a certain dialogue to start," he said. Zaire's primary goal, which also is the international community's goal, is the removal of the Rwandan Hutu refugees.

Zaire has been host for more than two years for Hutu who fled Rwanda in fear of reprisals after extremists among them slaughtered 500,000 Rwandan Tutsi.

The Tutsi, who succeeded in taking control of Rwanda's government, have said that their Hutu countrymen can return home without fear of retribution. But international intentions to repatriate the refugees have not materialized over the past two years, and the camps have become festering sores in the Great Lakes region.

Hostilities exploded in full-scale fighting between Zairian Tutsi rebels and Zairian armed forces last month in fighting that scattered the refugees over an even wider area than before.

Although Mr. Kengo wa Dondo makes few public statements about the refugee crisis, Mr. Chretien said that both the prime minister and Marshal Mobutu welcomed American participation.

## CAMP: Bloodshed Is Feared Imminent

Continued from Page 1

In the last three weeks, the Tutsi Zairian rebels — helped at times by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Army — have attacked most of the Hutu refugee camps along the Zairian-Rwandan border, sending thousands of refugees scuttling into the hills of Zaire, out of reach of humanitarian assistance, or to other camps.

At least 300,000 have migrated to Mugunga, 15 kilometers (10 miles) west of the border city of Goma. Mugunga, which had already held 200,000 refugees, is the base for several former Hutu army officers and thousands of soldiers and former members of the militias that carried out the 1994 genocide.

For two years, those elements have had a powerful grip on the camp's refugees, threatening to kill those who

wanted to return to Rwanda. Now, pressed on all sides by the Zairian rebels, they are believed to be using refugees as human shields.

"These guys are desperate," Roger Winter, of the U.S. Committee for Refugees, said in Kigali. "They have shown no compunction about sacrificing large numbers of their people."

The Zairian rebels, who have moved to within about 550 meters of the Mugunga camp, say they have refused to shoot at the Hutu militants because they do not want to kill innocent refugees.

But the rebel leader, Laurent Kabila of the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of the Congo (Zaire), suggested earlier this week that his forces would not restrain themselves for the 10 days to two weeks it might take for an international force to arrive.

Mr. Kabila said the Hutu militants inside Mugunga were pushing his patience by firing mortars into Goma, as they did last weekend and again Wednesday.

Mbellah Ngomba, spokesman for the International Organization for Migration, pointed out another reason to fear bloodshed, saying the Hutu in Mugunga have no reason not to fight.

"They have the arms, and they are probably afraid that if they wait until the international force comes, they're not going to achieve their aims," he said.

They also may be incapable of waiting that long. International aid groups, whose workers left Mugunga and the other camps around Goma 11 days ago, distributed about one week's supply of food before being evacuated. If that food has not yet run out, it will soon.

"They really have no option but to try to shoot their way out of the camp, or give up and go home and be arrested," a Western diplomat said of the Hutu. "And they're not likely to do the latter."

The militants in Mugunga are among the most wanted of the genocide suspects. They include colonels, brigadier generals and administrators who gave orders as mobs and militias hacked and shot and bludgeoned Tutsi to death for three months in 1994.

## Swiss Canceled Visa After Mobutu Left

Reuters

GENEVA — Switzerland has canceled its visa for Zaire's ailing ruler, Mobutu Sese Seko, after his departure this month, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

Marshal Mobutu, who said this week that he intended returning to Lausanne for a medical checkup, left Switzerland on Nov. 4 for the French Riviera, where he has a villa. He underwent more than two months of treatment for prostate cancer in Lausanne.

Marshal Mobutu, 66, told French TF-1 television on Monday that he would have a three-day checkup in Switzerland, and then return to Zaire.

But a Swiss Foreign Ministry spokesman, Jean-Philippe Tissieres, said Marshal Mobutu's visa had been automatically canceled upon his leaving the country. He declined to say if a new visa would be granted.

## CANCER: Death Rates Dropping in U.S.

Continued from Page 1

The University of Alabama at Birmingham, whose analysis was published in Friday's issue of the *American Cancer Society journal*, Cancer, conclude that total mortality rates from all forms of cancer hit a plateau in 1990, and fell by about 3.1 percent from 1990 to 1995.

That means a drop in death rates of about 4.2 cases per hundred thousand person-years — about 40 percent of which, they determined, is attributable to decreases in lung cancer fatality.

Dr. Cole and Dr. Rodu based their conclusions on examination of three nationwide data sets: the federal government's Vital Statistics of the United States; the monthly mortality reports of the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and fatality information from the National Cancer Institute's national surveillance program.

While Dr. Cole and Dr. Rodu were preparing their report, National Cancer Institute researchers involved in a separate review of national cancer fatality figures were coming to a similar conclusion. The institute's report is due in 1997. But in a summary released Wednesday, the institute said that it, too, had discerned a drop of approximately 3 percent in death rates from 1990 to 1995.

Most of it, the summary said, "is due to declines in lung, colorectal and prostate cancer deaths in men, and breast, colorectal and gynecologic cancer deaths in women."

Statistically, blacks benefited most from the mortality-rate improvements, the institute found. From 1991 to 1995, the overall cancer death rate among white Americans dropped by 1.7 percent.

The mortality rate for all cancers declined 5.6 percent among blacks, in sharp contrast to an 18.3 percent rise in the rate between 1971 and 1990. Much of that reduction is due to a 10 percent decline in lung cancer deaths among black men, which account for one-third of all cancer deaths in black men, the institute said.

The National Cancer Institute researchers noted that the death rate for certain cancers and certain groups had continued to increase. In men, mortality from lymphatic cancers has risen, for example; so have lung cancer deaths in women aged 65 and older.

Dr. Eyre of the American Cancer Society said that skeptics had played down the significance of the results, contending that a decline in mortality rate of 0.5 percent to 2 percent per year was small and that people who escape death by cancer will die of something else. Those views, he said, are misleading.

"There will always be a leading cause of death. The question is: At what age do people die, and how much premature life is lost due to the disease?"

Unlike heart attacks and stroke, which tend to occur late in life, "cancer arises at different stages of life, affecting more people in their 40s and 50s than cardiovascular disease, and so accounts for more years of life lost," he said.

## THATCHER: Provocative Talk in China

Continued from Page 1

finds itself now before they had more open and democratic political systems."

Commenting on the highly sensitive issue of the jailing of two of China's most prominent dissidents, Wang Dan and Wei Jingsheng, she said:

"I have to say that the harsh sentences imposed on them have caused dismay in the wider world."

The former British prime minister also criticized Washington's handling of its relations with Beijing. "The United States," she said, "has given China a bewildering series of signals rather than a consistent policy."

Lady Thatcher also faulted the U.S. process of deciding each year on whether to renew China's most-favored nation trading status, an issue that has frequently caused friction between Washington and Beijing.

"MFN is misnamed: It's what you get if you don't get anything better," she said. "It is silly to have a row about MFN because you want China to come into the

wider world, and trade is the best way." In her prediction that China would have to move toward a more democratic political system, Lady Thatcher said that China's move toward a market economy would "need to go further and faster."

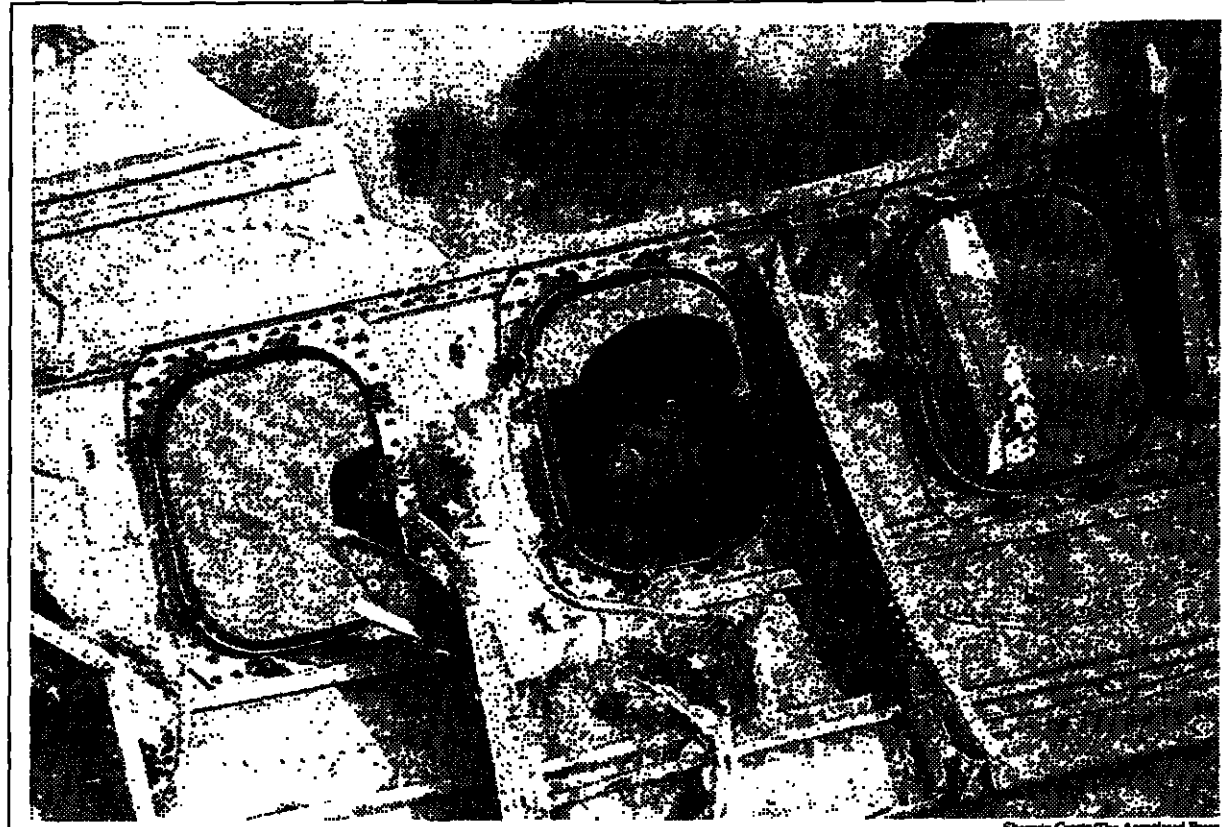
This process, she contended, "is bound to lead in time to change in the way in which China is governed."

Lady Thatcher, who leaves Beijing on Friday for a meeting in Hong Kong with Governor Chris Patten, also made a plea for Hong Kong to remain democratic.

Recounting her signing of the 1984 accord with China that set the stage for the handover of Hong Kong to Beijing on July 1, 1997, she praised Deng Xiaoping's promise at that time to protect the British colony's political freedoms and capitalist business culture under the rubric of "one country, two systems."

She also announced that she planned to be in Hong Kong next summer to monitor the handover.

But she also warned Beijing that "next year's transition will take place amid unprecedented international interest and unprecedented media attention."



A CLOSER LOOK — An Indian Army officer examining the debris of a Saudi airliner Thursday as the search continued for the remains of 50 of the 349 people killed when it collided in midair with a cargo jet.

## FORCE: U.S. Advance Guard Moves Into Place for Zaire Mission

Continued from Page 1

U.S. commander will conduct their operations under U.S. officers.

With some combat units expected to be on the ground by the weekend, the Clinton administration said that American forces would not seek confrontation — by pushing deeper into Zaire, for example, or seeking to disarm militias there. Mr. Perry said: "We will have arms and have what we call robust rules of engagement to allow our forces to protect themselves."

In practice, the military mandate will go beyond self-defense, according to Canadian and French officials. They also said that the relief force would have orders to prevent any interference with the delivery of humanitarian

supplies, but agreed that it would not seek to disarm militias or get between Zairian soldiers and local rebels.

With Western leaders concerned about justifying the mission to voters, Lloyd Axworthy, the Canadian foreign minister, said in an interview in Paris that governments were studying the lessons of other interventions, in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia and in Rwanda itself, in 1994.

He said the force would have a narrow mandate, would not be under UN command and would have a political component designed to deal with the ethnic tensions that brought slaughter to Rwanda two years ago.

After the ethnic killings in 1994, Mr. Axworthy said, "there was a hiatus in world attention, and we shouldn't

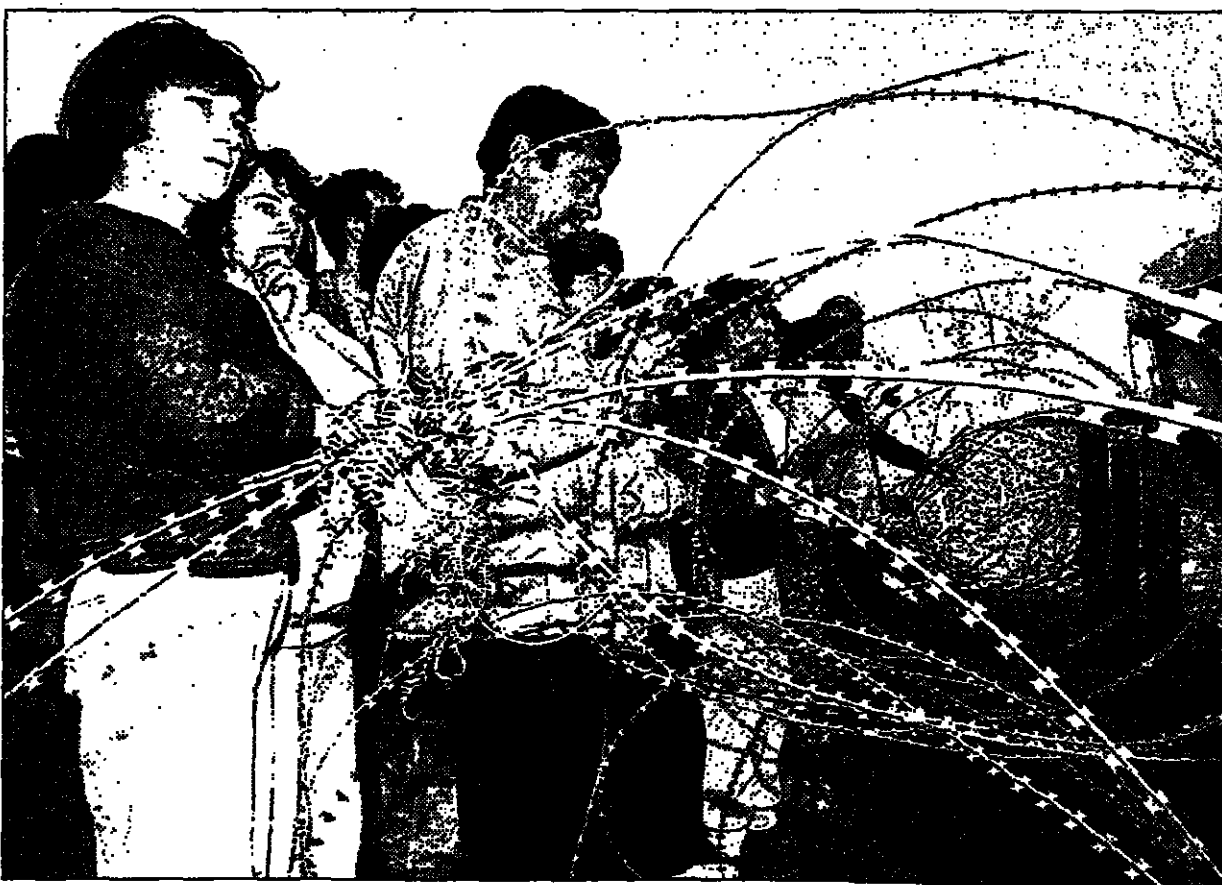
make that mistake again." The international community failed to push hard enough for the prosecution of the Hutu who were responsible for the genocidal assault on the Tutsi, he added, and then had failed to deal with the exodus of Hutu refugees from Rwanda and had ignored opportunities to press for a political solution.

"That's why it's so important to have strong African involvement from the outset, because the military operation is supposed to do a humanitarian job and also jumpstart a political action that will have to be seen through mainly by Africans themselves," he said.

Citing reports that the refugees are widely scattered as they scavenge for food, Mr. Axworthy said: "In this

tragedy, that could actually make the mission easier because the camps' structure is breaking down so you don't have to confront an environment under the control of guerrillas." To fit this fluid situation, he said the intervention plan calls for relief agencies to set up bases where food and medicine can be dispensed under the protection of the international force, which will not allow armed units to enter the area or interfere with the people there. But he said there would be no attempts to disarm local forces.

"To chase guys down and disarm them you need a huge force, and it didn't happen in Somalia and hasn't happened in Bosnia, as we saw this week when some light weapons came out of the cupboards," he said.



Muslims protesting Thursday at a NATO barricade that kept them from entering a Serb-held area of Gajevi.

## BOSNIA: U.S. Is Ready to Join Follow-On Peacekeeping Role

Continued from Page 1

which ended with the Dayton peace accords last November, from erupting again.

The administration's clear hint of readiness to participate in such a force follows months of preparation by U.S. officials, who originally said American military involvement in Bosnia would be limited to a period of "about one year."

The current force, deployed to implement the Dayton agreement, numbers about 50,000, with U.S. troops making up one-third of the force. French, British, Canadian and Russian troops make up the bulk of the rest, along with smaller contingents from other NATO countries.

The envisioned follow-on force would have the same elements, with the

addition of German troops. Mr. Clinton said last Friday that he was "considering" participation in such a force, but had not reached a final decision.

All of America's major European allies have been urging the administration to remain in Bosnia and have insisted they will pull out their troops from the country without American participation.

Russia has also signaled that it favors a scaled-down force to separate rival Serb and Muslim-Croat forces.

■ **Muslims' Weapons Seized**

American and Russian troops seized huge amounts of weaponry Thursday and shut down a unit of the Muslim-led Bosnian Army, accusing it of involvement in the worst violence in Bosnia since the war ended a year ago. The

Associated Press reported from Celic.

It was the biggest seizure of weapons from Muslim troops by the NATO-led peace force since it deployed last December.

Two five-ton trucks and two armored personnel carriers were hauled away from the Bosnian Army's 254th brigade, just west of Celic, after a four-hour raid at 5 A.M., said Major Brett Boudreau, spokesman for the NATO-led peace force.

All the weapons seized will be destroyed at Camp McGovern, a nearby U.S. base, Major Boudreau said.

NATO-led troops and UN police also raided a nearby Bosnian Serb police station at Koraj, but no details were available of any weapons seizures. Major Boudreau said any long-barreled arms found there would be confiscated and destroyed.

## DANCE: Asia Ballroom Craze

Continued from Page 1

Bangkok, where there is already talk of Olympic medals at the Games in 2000 in Sydney, where ballroom dancing will be a new event.

And in Singapore, the authorities have added ballroom dancing to wine tasting and tennis as an appropriate activity for government-run matchmaking clubs.

But nowhere is ballroom dancing bigger than in the Philippines. Morning, afternoon and evening, in discos, living rooms and stadiums, Filipinos are dancing.

They gather under the palm trees in Luneta Park when the born-again Christians are not holding a rally. At the Western Police District, officers have been ordered to dance to keep fit, and they waltz and fox trot through the headquarters with their pistols at their belts.

"It's really big; it's huge," said Paulyn Sicam, a newspaper columnist and former government commissioner.

"You say: 'I have to leave this dinner early. I have to go ballroom dancing.' And they'll say: 'Oh, no, how wonderful! Can I go, too?'"

Ballroom dancing in the Philippines is biggest among middle-aged and elderly women who leave their husbands at home — sometimes surreptitiously — to salsa and jive.

It has spawned the fast-expanding profession of dance instructor, mostly athletic young men who carry beepers and maintain stable lists of loyal clients.

"I have the calling cards of three or four of my favorite dance instructors," said Dr. June Lopez, a prominent psychiatrist. "I just keep them and say, 'I want to go ballroom dancing.'"

In the early days, when the respectability of their pastime was still in question, the rich matrons of the Sparklers Society at the exclusive Polo Club introduced their dance escorts as their attorneys; and the term stuck. Ballrooms were filled with middle-aged women swooping and dipping in the arms of their young attorneys.

Now everybody does it, and the dance instructors are known everywhere by straightforward initials, DIs. Female DIs are available as well for liberated men like Mr. Saguisag who accompany their wives to the ballroom.

When the deputy chief of staff of the armed forces, General Alfredo Filler, retired earlier this year, he was asked what he wanted to do with the rest of his life. "I want to learn ballroom dancing," he said.

In a country that loves gossip, there is no shortage of stories about middle-aged women who have had affairs with their young dance instructors. Everyone seems to have heard of someone who has bought a car or a condominium for her DI.

But for the most part, serious dancing takes precedence over romance. Some people even credit ballroom dancing with fostering marital harmony.

"I know women who bring their dance instructors to Rotary Club meetings and dance the night away while their husbands sit and drink with their buddies," Dr. Lopez said.

"One woman comes with her DI and says, 'Would you like me to keep another one for you?'"

Throughout the country, discos and nightclubs have converted to ballroom dance spots, and many of them have afternoon hours for those wives who slip out to "go shopping" and must be home in time to fix their husbands dinner.

It is a liberated role reversal in a nation where men often play hooky to visit their mistresses, and the excuses tend to be the same: a birthday, a wedding, a wake.

"The husbands say, 'You seem to have a lot of friends dying,'" said Dr. Lopez, who prescribes ballroom dancing to her depressive patients.

Indeed, the husband of her friend Mrs. Villegas, who owns her own clothing factory, died on the dance floor two years ago while dancing the swing.

"He died with a smile on his face," Mrs. Villegas said.

"He died in ecstasy," said Dr. Lopez.

## 20 Feared Dead In Nile Accident

Reuters

ASWAN, Egypt — A cruiser carrying 83 tourists sank in the Nile near this southern Egyptian tourist resort Thursday, and at least 20 people are missing and feared drowned, security officials said.

The boat, identified by the police as the *Amira Jihan*, listed and sank off the town of Edfu, 600 kilometers (375 miles) south of Cairo, while traveling down the Nile from Aswan to Luxor.

The cause of the accident was not known and the nationality of the tourists was uncertain.

WINE

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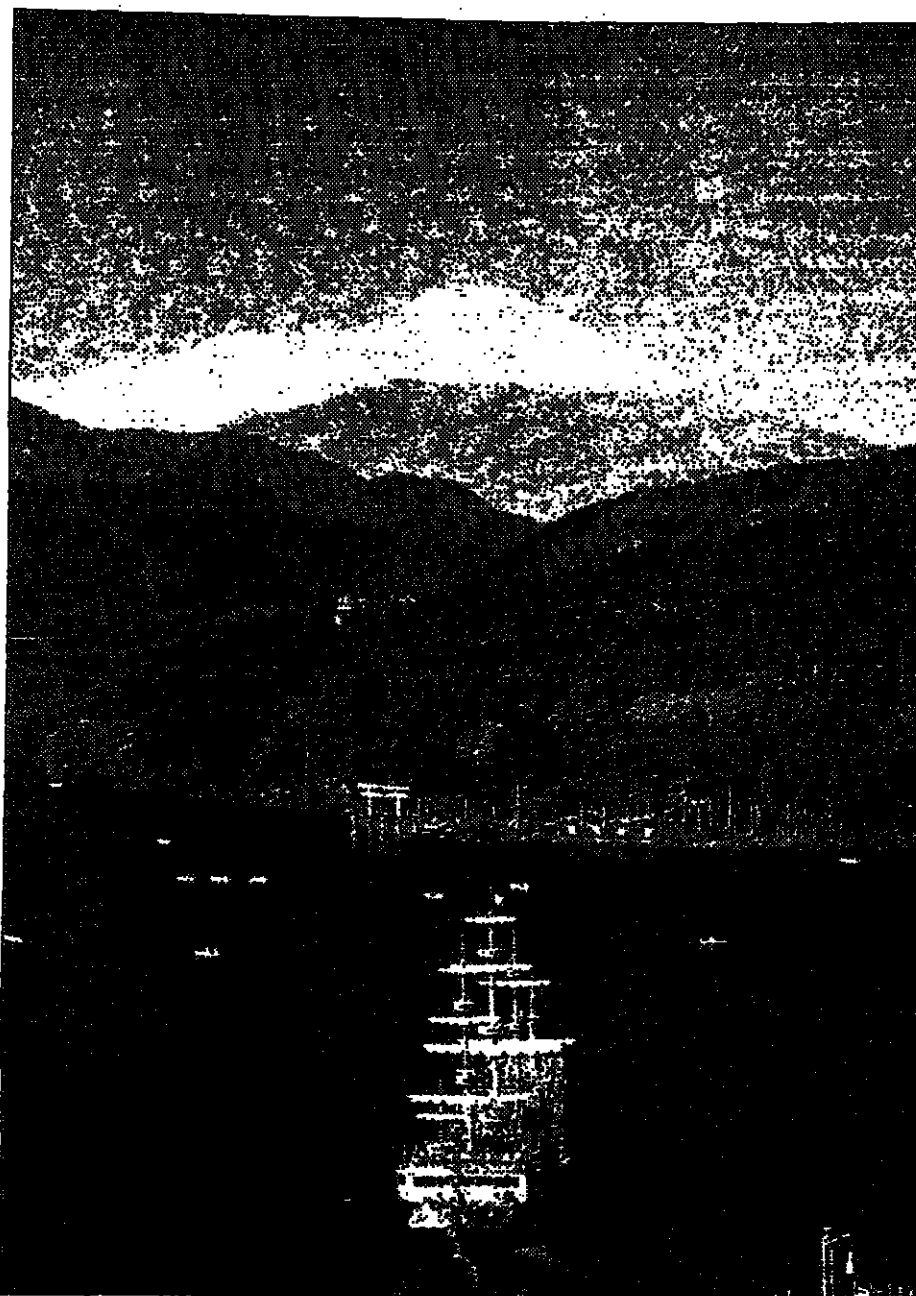
Abit of Vie

The Okura,

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سكاي من الامم





Hakone, once a border station on the Eastern Sea Road across Japan, is now a resort surrounded by glistening lakes; the Open-Air Museum of Hakone, which has 448 sculptures ranging from Rodin to Henry Moore.

## A Bit of Victoriana in Japan's Hakone Hot Springs

By Sheryl WuDunn  
New York Times Service

**H**AKONE, Japan — For centuries, Japanese feudal lords struggled across the mountains around Mount Fuji, stopping to rest near the gentle hot springs and glistening lakes around Hakone, about 65 miles (100 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo.

The hills in this region once formed the most treacherous stretch along the Tokaido, the famous Eastern Sea Road that crossed Japan. A hilly, winding pass, Hakone was the crossing point for wives and lovers fleeing from the capital of Edo, now Tokyo, and for feudal lords making their pilgrimages to and from the shogun — and their wives — in Edo.

Japan's shoguns, who ran the country in those days, kept the wives and daughters of their feudal lords in Edo, as hostages to insure the loyalty of the lords. Meanwhile, the lords were sent out to oversee their territories, returning to Edo periodically via the Eastern Sea Road.

In 1618, the Tokugawa Shogunate set up a barrier station in Hakone to search for escaping women or for weapons being carried into Edo. As travelers awaited their inspections, they often slipped away for dips in the hot springs nearby. Though travelers had been using the hot springs for several centuries, little bathhouses cropped up to cater to the swelling number of bathers.

**WARMTH AND PLEASURE** From such stern beginnings, Hakone over the centuries has blossomed into the largest hot springs resort area in Japan. Now, it conjures a sense of warmth and pleasure for the Japanese, many of whom dream of acquiring a villa in the hills of Hakone. Most, however, just go for a weekend, as I did with my husband and two young sons in September.

Now Hakone offers long winding hikes around the hills, hot spring baths, a sky ride that lifts visitors up to the sulfurous, bubbling wa-

tering holes, and the Fujiya Hotel, a Japanese hotel in the Victorian style that is a regular respite for Japanese emperors and empresses and visiting foreign royalty.

The Fujiya was Japan's first Western-style hotel, built 118 years ago by Sennosuke Yamaguchi, who had been sent abroad to learn Western ways. He created the Fujiya out of images from his European travels, seemingly intent on fashioning a different kind of elegance in this resort town. Nestled in a steep hillside, the hotel stands out from a distance, its pagoda-like balcony roofs recalling European chateaus.

### FOREIGNERS PAY LESS

The Fujiya's historical significance in Japan is still so overwhelming that it charges substantially more for Japanese than for holders of foreign passports. Thus, foreigners pay only \$137 for a room on weekdays and \$195 on weekends, while Japanese are charged about \$217 on weekdays and \$271 on weekends.

Rather than sleeping on futons and walking down to the hot springs on foot, Fujiya guests stay in expansive rooms, with water pumped from the hot springs on tap in each bath.

There is also a public hot springs bath in the hotel, though our children turned down the warm stony floors and steamy air of the Fujiya baths for the indoor chlorinated pool.

Some Western travelers might find the Fujiya faded, a bit rundown, especially compared to the glitzy modern hotels of Tokyo. Paint is peeling on the walls in places, carpets in the rooms are somewhat worn, and some rooms have been closed in the older parts of the four-building complex. But the overall effect is still original and seductively charming, heightened by the contrast between this old-fashioned resort and its stony mountainous setting that conjures up ancient rice-rolling landscape paintings.

The 149-room hotel is built almost entirely of

wood, with rooms all over the sprawling hotel complex. Though there are no tennis courts or golf courses, the hotel has both an outdoor and indoor pool and three restaurants.

The Fujiya Dining Room, which serves French food, is a strikingly elegant space with carved wooden ceilings and walls that almost sparkle in the dimmed lights. Serving main dishes such as "fried frogs" legs with tartar or "fruits de mer a la bonne femme," it is a popular spot where meals cost about \$100 a person.

Below the dining room is a more modest restaurant with bright lights and white tablecloths and tasty food, both Western and Japanese, for about \$50 a person.

Upon entering the hotel, we ascended a green stone staircase guarded by a stone wolf and a gargoyle dragon, then found ourselves in a high-ceilinged, wood-paneled drawing room that ran seamlessly into several other sitting rooms. Both staff workers and guests were friendly to my two rambunctious young sons, even as they jumped and rolled around on the wooden floors in the main lounges or raced down the long corridors. All in all, for a hotel with four-star pretensions and five-star prices, the Fujiya is rather relaxed, though never quite casual.

**P**EOPLE come and go, or stop for British tea and cakes or finger sandwiches at the Edwardian-style tearoom that overlooks a Japanese garden. Through the large tearoom windows, one can see several dozen colored koi, or Japanese carp, swimming in the garden pond fed by a waterfall. The orange and black fish approach, mouths gaping, when anyone walks outside; they figure it is their dinner time, and since these pet fish cost \$100 apiece in Japan, they should be fed well.

In the upper garden, we wandered the little paths that wound throughout the nicely landscaped shrubs, grasses and trees. We passed a small pool of water and crossed over to the

wooden water mill and a monstrous stone figure, seemingly at prayer. Farther along, we found a road that led to a different Hakone, a rugged one-hour climb through brush and trees. There was a nice treat midway at a resting spot: a dreamy view of an ever-so-faint Mount Fuji, Japan's highest peak.

The best way to see Mount Fuji, of course, is from the middle of the sky, or the Ropeway, as the Japanese call the sky gondola that carries one away over the mountains, which is what we set out to do on Saturday afternoon.

### BY TRAIN, TRAM AND GONDOLA

From the Fujiya Hotel, we walked to the Miyanosita Tozan Tetsudo, a mountain rail station, where we bought a one-way ticket for about \$15 to the mountaintop. A crowded two-cabin rail car transported us a few stops to Gora Station; then we changed to the Tozan cable car, actually a tram that took us up part of the mountain. At Souzan Station, we found the Ropeway gondola, a cozy enclosed compartment that seated about 10 people.

Before us, clear and majestic, was the gleaming pinnacle of Mount Fuji, piercing a ring of clouds. Down below, ribbons of white steam wafted up from the springs. Then the valley suddenly appeared, as though beckoning us to follow thousands of feet down. Some of the hills below looked like blackened volcanic rock; I felt slightly reassured that the last time Mount Fuji erupted was in 1707.

At the peak, called Owakudani, we took a short stroll to the hot springs, small openings in the mountain filled with steamy bubbly water. In the gentle wind, the spreading smoke from the sulfurous pools engulfed us at times in a pungent steam bath.

We ate eggs boiled in the steamy pools, which blackened the shells and gave the eggs a slight barbecue taste (\$4.50 for half a dozen). This

seems to be a popular snack — the kids begged for more — and masses of black shells were piled on the large picnic tables.

At the end of the gondola ride was Ashinoko, loosely translated as Lake Ashi, a crater lake formed by volcanic activity 4,000 years ago. When the sky is blue, the lake reflects so clearly that people say you can see images of the mountain peaks in the water from a ship deck.

The 30-minute boat ride takes passengers to the Hakone town center and the Hakone Sekisho, the barrier gate set up long ago by the Tokugawa Shogunate to inspect travelers. The quaint town has become so popular that tourists often cause traffic jams.

We returned by tram and rail car (a bus ride from the Hakone Sekisho takes 30 minutes) to the Fujiya Hotel. Some visitors like to stop along the rail route at the Hakone Open-Air Museum. We made it a separate side trip, for the museum is a Japanese rarity, a vast outdoor expanse of rolling hills and bridges dotted with striking sculpture.

**DIAMOND MAZE** Just inside the entrance stands Rodin's bronze of Balzac, and there are numerous works by Henry Moore. Of 448 sculptures, all but six are originals. Our sons were enticed by another attraction, a life-size maze — large, linking diamond shapes through which they crawled with glee, and huge rubber balls and big nets to bounce around on.

After a picnic lunch in the Michelangelo Garden, a small group of tables clustered near copies of Michelangelo sculptures, we spun tales for the kids about the giant reproductions of his "Rebellious Slave," "Moses" and "Pieta."

Actually, it was a little confusing, seeing Italian sculpture in a Japanese museum park, staying in a late 19th-century hotel in the middle of Japan's largest hot springs resort. My kids, though, like the Japanese travelers around us, didn't find it strange at all.

## The Okura, a Period Hotel With an Aura of Consequence

By Herbert Muschamp  
New York Times Service

**T**OKYO — On my first trip to Tokyo, in August, I forgot to pack business cards. On the other hand, I did take the precaution of booking myself into the legendary Okura Hotel, so I did not entirely lose face. The Okura gives the face of those who stay there an instant lift. The hotel is in the Toranomon district, just across the street from the U.S. Embassy, and a privileged ambassadorial aura rubs off on the Okura and its guests.

Opened in 1953, the Okura Hotel is a lovingly maintained period piece. A friend describes the hotel's architecture as Eisenhower Modernism. Crisp but apt. The hotel's main building is a boxy bit of business, a low-rise block of glass and concrete, its facade adorned with ditsy perforated screens. Even the names of the hotel's restaurants evoke the flowery hospitality of the postwar years.

Breakfast? Try the Camellia Corner, with lighting fixtures evidently designed to evoke the aurora borealis. For dinner, there's the Orchid Room, featuring Continental cuisine. Cocktails? The '50s had the right idea. Why bother with martinis if you can't order them straight up in a penthouse bar called the Starlight Lounge?

No one, however, stays at the Okura for the food. At breakfast, the scrambled eggs are a faintly chicken-flavored foam. For lunch, there are sandwiches in several varieties of moistened cardboard. Nonetheless, you may well find yourself ordering frequent rounds of bland dishes simply for the pleasure of watching the spell-binding grace with which they are served. At the Okura, service rises to the level of an art form.

On arrival, you are greeted by a lineup of white-gloved bellhops. Even if you're the sort of person who ordinarily insists on carrying your bags from the taxi to the check-in desk, you will refrain from doing that here. The staff does not stand there looking servile, overburdened, or confused. Instead of trying to be helpful, they help. They are your partners in a dance. The choreography with which they relieve you of your bags is so lovely that it would be philistine to protest.

**THE FULL PERFORMANCE** The arrival, however, is merely a curtain raiser for the full kabuki performance that awaits you when it's time to eat. The basic movement goes something like this. The waiter or waitress puts down the plate, stands back, but not straight up. The body remains slightly bent, slightly twisted in a sideways, nearly imperceptible bow, while the arms, acting as a kind of counterbalance to the swiveled hip, gesture toward the dish, the palms of the hands turned outward. It's a real presentation, a grand gesture of offering.

Order breakfast in your room, if only to spare yourself the glare of the Camellia Corner's northern lights. 7 A.M. The doorbell rings. Blurily, you answer it. A waiter stands framed by the doorway. He does not barge over the threshold crying "Room service!" He allows a moment for jet-lagged eyes to adjust to the shock. Then: "May I... come in?" No one has said "May I?" to me for years, certainly not in such a sincere tone of voice. The pause between the words suggests a reservoir of politeness that, in the West, was drained dry centuries ago. Your overpowering impulse is to throw your arms around this person and say, Where have you been all my life? Of course you may come in.

Young ladies dressed in kimonos stand by the elevators in the main lobby and on the concourse level below. They do nothing but smile, nod and say good morning. Later it may occur to you that the service performed by these women is functional as well as decorative. For you must smile back. This accomplishes for your mood what the elevator does for your body.

Few people stay at the Okura because of the decor. The guest rooms are comfortable but unexciting. Though there are some traditionally furnished Japanese accommodations, most of the rooms are like the Orchid Room's cuisine: blandly Continental.

Tasteful lamps, pastel fauteuils, somewhat ceremoniously arranged. But there are pluses: a fax in each room, for instance, with idiot-proof instructions for international dialing. Beside the bed there's a convenient console with switches to control the lights and the electrically operated curtains, and buttons that bring in four stations of taped music. Atop the minibar there's a little hot water heater for brewing tea or coffee. But who would want to forgo the charms of room service for a bag of instant Sanka?

**N**ONETHELESS, the hotel's public rooms are wondrous, an immaculately preserved relic of a time when modern architects sought to recast the austerity of modern architecture for the era of postwar prosperity.

Golden light, open space: That's the predominant effect of the Okura's famous lobby, perhaps the world's most celebrated meeting place of East and West. Clean, wide, open, flowing spaces, suffused with the radiance of indirect lighting bounced onto golden screens

and wall reliefs, are accented by slim, pendant chandeliers, their glass globes molded in the shape of shells. You glide down four low steps — it's the ultimate conversation pit — toward a broad expanse of wheat-colored carpet that rolls on and on, seemingly toward the horizon.

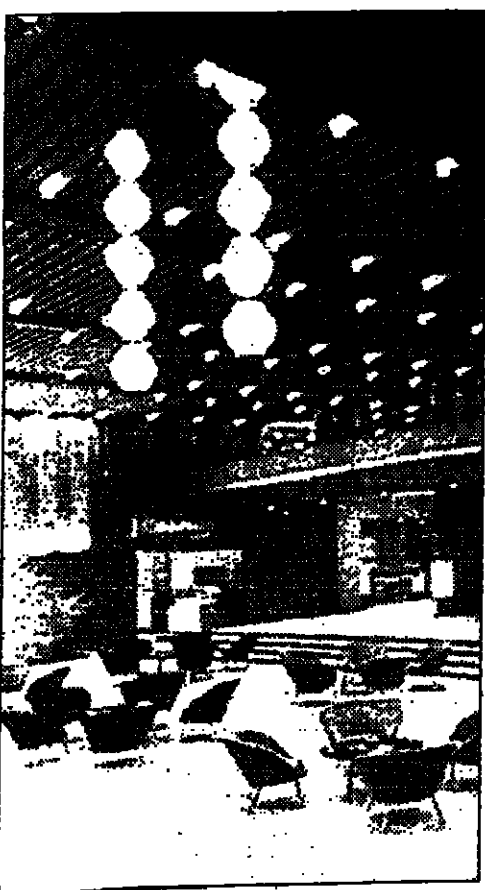
Low modern easy chairs, of relaxed, slightly flying-saucer contour, are arranged in groups around elliptically shaped coffee tables. The chairs, and those sitting in them, are silhouetted against the lobby's rear wall, a translucent surface that recalls shoji screens. This arrangement affords a social strategy as well as an aesthetic effect.

**THE WRIGHT STUFF** The design owes more to the "organic" aesthetic of Frank Lloyd Wright than to the machine age sleekness of the International Style. Indeed, the Okura is more characteristically Wrightian than the Imperial Hotel, the fabled building Wright designed for Tokyo in 1914.

But the Okura's grand flow of space signifies something very different from Wright's idea. For Wright, the open floor plan symbolized America, an expansive continent, drawn out in space, wallowing in space, neither wanting nor needing to feel confined within walls.

Japan, by contrast, is a tiny, constricted country. Space here is an ultimate luxury, a quantity that is a quality, something to be treated as if it were gold. The expansiveness of the Okura's great interiors must be appreciated as a refuge from deprivation.

The Hotel Okura is at 2-10-4 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; telephone (81-3) 3582-0111, fax (81-3) 3582-3707. A night's stay for two people ranges from \$370 to \$735.



The lobby of the Hotel Okura in Tokyo.



## MOVIE GUIDE

## TWELFTH NIGHT

Directed by Trevor Nunn.

U.K.

It may take some warming up to, but "Twelfth Night," Trevor Nunn's version of the Shakespeare comedy, eventually wins you over. Nunn doesn't always take advantage of the play's comic possibilities. But he creates absorbing, original moments — in the unlikelyst of places. In the film (and the play), twin siblings Viola (Imogen Stubbs) and Sebastian (Stephen Mackintosh) are passengers on a ship claimed by the sea. Diving after his drowning sister, Sebastian is lost in the huge waves. Viola, convinced her beloved brother has perished, finds herself on the island of Illyria, where — worried for her safety — she disguises herself as a man. Calling herself Cesario, she enters the employ of Orsino (Toby Stephens), a duke who is pining for the love of noblewoman Olivia (Helena Bonham Carter). Obligated to become Orsino's go-between, Viola unintentionally causes Olivia to fall in love with "Cesario." Meanwhile, Viola herself becomes infatuated with the duke. These matters are further compounded by the unexpected arrival of Sebastian, and the ongoing shenanigans among the members of Olivia's household. Malvolio (Nigel Hawthorne), Olivia's haughty, stoic steward, has so harassed Olivia's uncle, Sir Toby Belch (Mel Smith), Toby's friend, Sir Andrew Aguecheek (Richard E. Grant) and maid-servant Maria (Imelda Staunton), the three of them decide to play a prank on the humorless manservant. "Twelfth Night" — the movie is often not "funny" in the places where it's supposed to be. Smith's Sir Toby and Grant's Sir Andrew, supposedly the amusing life of this particular party, are disappointingly ineffective. But the great thing about this movie is its ability to surprise you. Nunn, sensibly, doesn't



Stubbs, left, and Bonham Carter in "Twelfth Night."

try to modernize the matter of gender disguise. In the movie, it's obvious to the audience that "Cesario" is an unconvincing man. This frees us not to worry about it. Instead, we're able to savor Stubbs simply as the delicate breath of fresh air she is. I've never seen a comedy with a more somber lighting scheme — comedies are usually well lighted, as if shadows would suffocate the funniness — but some of the most amusing moments occur in the brooding darknesses of Olivia's house. Where the countess is mourning the death of her father and brother. The acting interpretations — particularly those of Carter, Hawthorne and Ben Kingsley (as the wise fool, Feste) — are fascinatingly rich, rather than merely farcical. Hawthorne, who played the king in "The Madness of King George," creates the funniest scene in the movie, when he appears before his mistress wearing cross-gartered, yellow leggings. Kingsley has such extraordinary screen presence, he almost threatens to overpower his scenes. And — unless he was lip-synching — who knew he could sing?

(Desson Howe, WP)

of either. Obsessed with finding and killing his brother's murderer, Ray finds himself in a grim reprise of that traumatic, childhood execution. Chez, a volatile personality who is tormented by alternate desires to do right and wrong, struggles with Johnny's murder in his own, rather twisted manner. The wives wait with dread, while these flawed men are forced to make life-or-death decisions. And while everyone grapples with these urgent matters, you're engaged on a moral level rarely found in movies about violence.

(Desson Howe, WP)

## MAD DOG TIME

Directed by Larry Bishop.

U.S.

A few more mobster films as confounding as "Mad Dog Time" could put a serious dent in Hollywood's long, happy relationship with Gangland U.S.A. The first feature film directed and written by Larry Bishop (whose father is the comedian Joey Bishop), this unfunny spoof has the feel of an in-joke so private it would take the Las Vegas equivalent of an old-time Krimlinologist to uncover its hidden agenda. "Mad Dog Time" imagines a 1950s-style Mafia dream world, suspended in time, where the golden oldies of Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin and Sammy Davis Jr. blaze out in perpetuity in cavernous nightclubs peopled with glowing mobsters and sullen showgirls. The plot revolves around a conceptual joke that remains undeveloped as the movie progresses. A mob kingpin named Vic (Richard Dreyfuss) is returning to the world after a stay in a mental hospital, where he has been diagnosed as paranoid schizophrenic (or in his own words, "Joony"). In Vic's absence, various lieutenants have been jockeying for power, and a bloodbath is in the offing. Jeff Goldblum plays Vic's witty, cooler-than-cool chief of staff, Mickey, who has been watching over (and sleeping with) his boss's girlfriend, Grace (Diane Lane). At the same time, he has been carrying on an affair with Grace's pathologically jealous older sister, Rita (Ellen Barkin). Much of the film is spent caricaturing the super-macho posturings of professional hit men going through elaborately silly rituals before drawing guns on each other. But exactly who these characters are is never made explicit. Direly miscast as a boss of bosses, Dreyfuss makes his grand entrance wearing a white bathrobe and pajamas. Despite all references to the contrary, he is clearly the sanest and most pleasant character in sight. There are those who will wonder how he could have strayed into this rat's nest of hip pretensions posing as a comedy.

(Stephen Holden, NYT)

## THE FUNERAL

Directed by Abel Ferrara.

U.S.

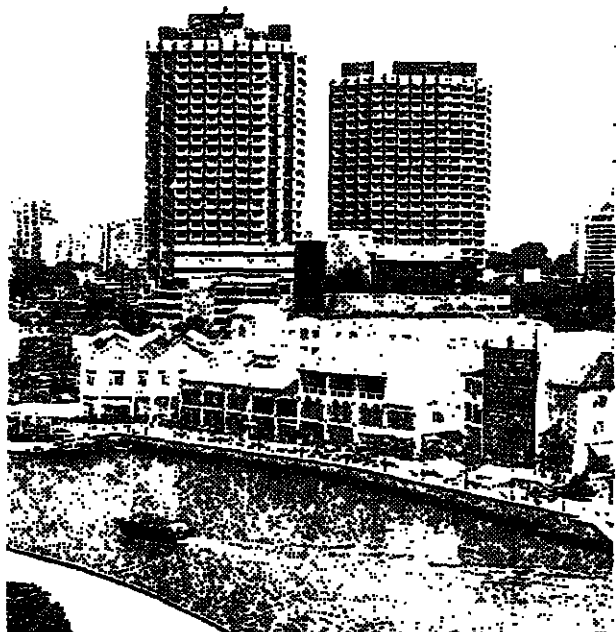
"The Funeral" is draped with the dark certainty that violence begets violence. But it examines the issue in a chillingly religious context. In New York in the 1930s, an Italian American family mourns the death of Johnny Tempio (Vincent Gallo), shot by an unknown assailant. As Johnny lies in the coffin, his grieving, furious brothers, Ray (Christopher Walken) and Chez (Christopher Penn), are inextricably caught in a cycle of brutality. In the minds of these professional racketeers, vengeance is the only available option. Through a childhood memory of Ray's, we see why. Taking his three young sons into a warehouse, the unseen Tempio patriarch shows Ray, Chez and Johnny a captured enemy, who has dishonored the family. Compassion is one thing, Ray's father tells him. But if this captive is set free, he's bound to kill them all, driven by the fear that the Tempios might change their minds about letting him live. The old man hands Ray a gun and tells him to execute the prisoner. In extended flashback, the story examines Johnny's life. Because the Tempios are involved in protecting labor unions, Johnny develops a naive admiration for the working man and communism. This leads him into a foolish confrontation with rival gangster Gaspare (Benicio del Toro), who asks the Tempios to go easy on a factory boss who wants to lay off workers. Johnny adds further fuel to the fire by sleeping with Gaspare's wife. The director, Abel Ferrara, and his writing partner, Nicholas St. John, who also made "King of New York," "The Bad Lieutenant" and "The Addiction," are interested in deeper issues than mere revenge. The movie is about man's futile attempt to find grace and justice in a world where there seems to be little

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London (top) and Paris scenes photographed in the late 1950s by Frank Horvat, on exhibit in a Paris show.

## BRITAIN

**LONDON** British Museum, tel: (171) 323-8525, open daily. Continuing To Jan. 5: "Mysteries of Ancient China." Real ceramics, jade and bronzes from recently excavated tombs in China.

National Gallery, tel: (171) 839-3321, open daily. To Feb. 9: "National Gallery Collectors: John Julius Angerstein." The purchase by the English government of 38 paintings from the Angerstein collection led to the foundation of the National Gallery in 1824. Angerstein, who became chairman of Lloyd's in 1795, had a high reputation in both business and artistic circles. The collection includes works by Raphael, Van Dyck, and Claude Lorrain.

Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (171) 438-7438, open daily. To Jan. 19: "From Mantegna to Picasso: Drawings from the Thaw Collection." 100 drawings from a private collection that will go to the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York. Also includes works by Altdorfer, Rubens, Canaletto, Goya and Matisse.

Victoria & Albert Museum, tel: (171) 938-8348, open daily. To Jan. 28: "American Photography 1839-1968 from the Museum of Modern Art in New York." More than 180 images by American photographers such as Stieglitz, Weston, Strand, Penn and Steichen. The earliest work is by Jacob Pitts (1888) and the most recent by Diane Arbus (1967).

**CANADA** Toronto Art Gallery of Ontario, tel: (416) 979-6632, closed Mondays. To Feb. 16: "Edouard Balduz: Holograms." More than 25 prints created by the 19th-century French photographer using a photochemical engraving technique which he developed. Balduz, as the "official" Second Empire photographer, documented the splendor and detail of France's architectural heritage.

**DENMARK** Copenhagen Ordrupsgaard, tel: 39-64-11-83, closed Mondays. Continuing To Dec. 1: "Impressionism in Town." The transformation of the city-fascinated Impressionist painters, and their representation is as characteristic of their works as the better known interpretations of the countryside.

**FRANCE** Paris Chapelle de la Sorbonne, tel: 01-45-49-60-60, closed Mondays. To Jan. 6: "Le Retour des Anges: Baroque des Cimes en Bolivie." 50 Baroque paintings from Bolivia, created between the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 18th century.

**GERMANY** Cologne Josef Heubrich-Kunsthalle, tel: (221) 221-23-35, closed Mondays. To Jan. 12: "Star Trek: The Exhibition." A behind-the-scenes look at the imperial family in the Forbidden City during the Qing era (1644-1911). Features weapons, portraits, cult objects, lacquerware as well as gold dishes and jewelry.

**NETHERLANDS** Rotterdam Kunsthall, tel: (10) 440-0321, closed Mondays. Continuing To Dec. 8: "Masters of Light: Van Gogh, Mondrian, Sluiter, Toorop and others." The exhibition documents Luminism, a technique of representing light and the reflection of light on the canvas.

**RUSSIA** St. Petersburg State Ethnographic Museum, tel: 219-11-74, closed Mondays. Continuing To Dec. 11: "And the Wind Swept Over..." Items brought back by ethnographical expeditions early in the century into the Jewish Pale of Settlement.

**SPAIN** Barcelona Fundacio Antoni Tapies, tel: (93) 467-0315. To Jan. 12: "Robert Motherwell." Around 80 large paintings on canvas and paper, collages and drawings by the American Abstract Expressionist (1915-1991). Includes works from the artist's "Open" series with its window motif, and from his "Elegies" to the Spanish Republic series, which takes as subject the Spanish Civil War.

**ITALY** Florence Palazzo Medici-Riccardi, tel: (55) 27601, open daily. To Dec. 8: "Henri Matisse e Tenebre." Paintings, gouaches, drawings, graphs and sculptures document the friendship between the French painter and Stratis Eleftheriades, known as Tenebre, the Greek-born art critic and publisher (1897-1983).

**JAPAN** Tokyo Isen Museum of Art, tel: (3) 33-52-11-11, closed Wednesdays. Continuing To Dec. 28: "Matisse and Modern Masters." More than 70 works on loan from the Baltimore Museum of Art.

**UNITED STATES** Philadelphia Institute of Contemporary Art, tel: (215) 898-7108, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To Jan. 19: "Peter Fischli and David Weiss: In a Featureless World." David Weiss and David Weiss-Influence collaborative works including sculpture, film, video, photography and installations by the two contemporary Swiss artists.

**WASHINGTON** National Gallery, tel: (202) 737-4215, open daily. Continuing To Jan. 6: "Adolph Menzel, 1815-1906: Between Romanticism and Impressionism." More than 120 paintings, drawings, pastels and watercolors.

**CLOSING SOON** Nov. 17: "Robert Mapplethorpe." Hayward Gallery, London. Nov. 17: "Marina Abramovic: Objects Performance Video Sound." Museum of Modern Art, New York. Nov. 17: "Andy Warhol: Mirror of His Time." Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Modern Art, Kobe, Japan. Nov. 17: "Odion Redon: La Nature dell'Invisibile." Museo Cantonale d'Arte, Lugano, Switzerland. Nov. 17: "Chiefs d'Ouvre sur Toile & Céramique." Kunstenrum Oud Sint-Jan, Bruges, Belgium. Nov. 17: "The Colour of Sculpture." Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam. Nov. 18: "The Sileboka: A Japanese Father and Son Saga." National Museum of Art, Osaka.

## ARTS GUIDE



London (top) and Paris scenes photographed in the late 1950s by Frank Horvat, on exhibit in a Paris show.

the 19th century by European and Indian artists. Galeries Nationales du Grand Palais, tel: 01-44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. Continuing To Dec. 8: "Nara: Tresors Bouddhiques du Japon Ancien." The evolution of Buddhist sculpture in Japan between the 7th and the 13th centuries. Also, to Jan. 20: "Picasso et le Portrait." Musée Carnavalet, tel: 01-42-72-21-13, closed Mondays. To Feb. 23: "Frank Horvat: Paris-Londres." 120 black-and-white photographs by the photojournalist and fashion photographer, that depict Paris and London in the 1950s and '60s. Musée du Petit Palais, tel: 01-42-65-12-73, closed Mondays. To Feb. 23: "Cité Interdite: Vie Publique et Privée des Empereurs de Chine." 150 works document the life of the imperial family in the Forbidden City during the Qing era (1644-1911). Features weapons, portraits, cult objects, lacquerware as well as gold dishes and jewelry.

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## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

1 Lead  
16 Beginning of a conclusion  
14 Lottery winner's need

16 Biblical pronoun  
17 Anonymous  
18 Event for a torch song  
19 Second-century date  
20 Forest denizen

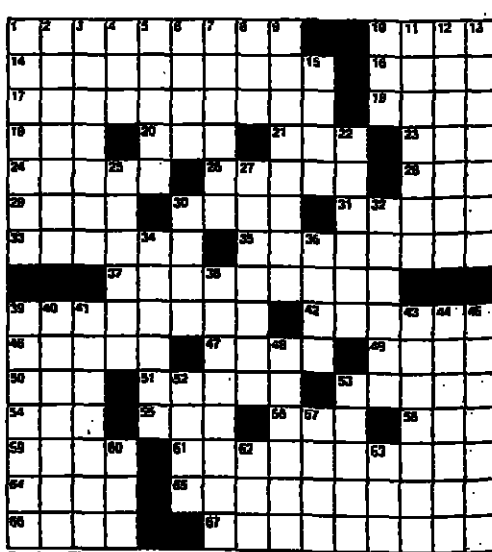
## DOWN

21 They're encountered in close encounters  
22 Sound unit  
23 Tightly curled offering  
26 Nick at Nite  
28 Meyers of "Kale & Alice"  
29 Donald Duck, Huey, Dewey and Louie  
30 Closed sash  
31 San. Match  
32 Fareham fuel  
33 Like paper  
37 Full of signs  
39 Held one's ground  
42 Most thrifty  
46 Thrust for  
47 Moments  
48 Look (show-off's words)  
50 Musical dir.  
51 Silence  
52 Innocent  
54 Alert, for short  
55 Samovar serving  
56 Alter answer  
58 B.S.O. et al.  
59 Look (over)

61 Arrives at horizontally  
64 Mideast camel  
65 Outdoor festivity  
66 Surprise tennis  
67 Bargain hunters' haunts

3 Completely gone  
4 Subdued color  
5 Aunt of an old folk song  
6 "Three cheers" recipient  
7 First name in mysteries  
8 Head  
9 Rat  
10 Biblical verb suffix  
11 Row  
12 Sister of Cordelia  
13 Writer's starting point  
15 Alphabetical sequence  
25 Cause of a rude awakening?

25 Chess champion after Fischer  
27 Spreads  
37 Switch activator, sometimes  
34 Senior  
36 Inserts  
38 Kind of insurance  
39 Slightly injured  
40 Cry taken by the Crusaders. 1109  
41 Popular breakfast food  
43 Lacking virulence  
44 Smug one  
45 Tightening muscles  
46 Parent, at times  
48 Darned Myra  
49 Part of some court awards



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## Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 14

ACROSS  
1. LEAD  
16. BIBLE  
14. LOTTERY  
21. ENCOUNTERED  
22. SOUND  
23. CURLED  
26. NICK  
28. MEYERS  
29. DONALD  
30. CLOSED  
31. SAN  
32. FAREHAM  
33. LIKE  
37. FULL  
39. HELD  
42. MOST  
46. THRUST  
47. MOMENTS  
48. LOOK  
50. MUSICAL  
51. SILENCE  
52. INNOCENT  
54. ALERT  
55. SAMOVAR  
56. ALTER  
58. B.S.O.  
59. LOOK  
61. ARRIVES  
64. MIDEAST  
65. OUTDOOR  
66. SURPRISE  
67. BARGAIN  
DOWN  
3. GONE  
4. SUBDUED  
5. AUNT  
6. THREE  
7. FIRST  
8. HEAD  
9. RAT  
10. BIBLICAL  
11. ROW  
12. SISTER  
13. WRITER  
15. ALPHABETICAL  
25. CAUSE  
27. FISHER  
37. SWITCH  
34. SENIOR  
36. INSERT  
38. INSURANCE  
39. INJURED  
40. CRUSADERS  
41. BREAKFAST  
43. LACKING  
44. SMUG  
45. MUSCLES  
46. PARENT  
48. MYRA  
49. PART  
57. EXPLOIT  
58. WAPITI  
59. ACPA  
62. RECOMMEND  
63. BODY



## LEISURE

# Touring Wine Country in Australia's Pyrenees Mountains

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

**A**VOCA, Australia — When wine makers, vineyard workers, tipplers and their families gather on the last weekend of this month for a French boules competition on the gravel strip that runs down the middle of Avoca's main street, it will symbolize the international connections that have hastened the growth of Australia's wine industry and the popularity of vineyard tourism.

The Pyrenees Vignerons' Open Petanque Tournament, coinciding with the start of the southern hemisphere summer season, will include local wine makers who were born in France, Italy and Hungary as well as Australia.

French boules, or petanque, was adopted several years ago as the game of the region for marketing purposes, to distinguish it from the dozens of other wine-producing districts that have emerged in Australia since the 1960s, when wine started to challenge beer as the national drink.

In 1979, there were only 35 wineries in Victoria state. Now there are about 300, out of an Australia-wide total of nearly 1,000. Almost two million visitors spent 130 million Australian dollars (\$103 million) in Victoria's several dozen wine regions in 1995. Most of the nine vineyards in the foothills of the Pyrenees mountains, about 200 kilometers (125 miles) northwest of Melbourne, have their own petanque pistes and say that visitors who come to buy or taste their wine are welcome to play.

Australians take to the game — which involves lobbing steel balls as close as possible to a marker — with gusto. "It's the only game I know that can be played with a glass of wine in one hand," said Roland Kaval, the wine maker at Warrenmang vineyard, 25 kilometers north-northwest of Avoca.

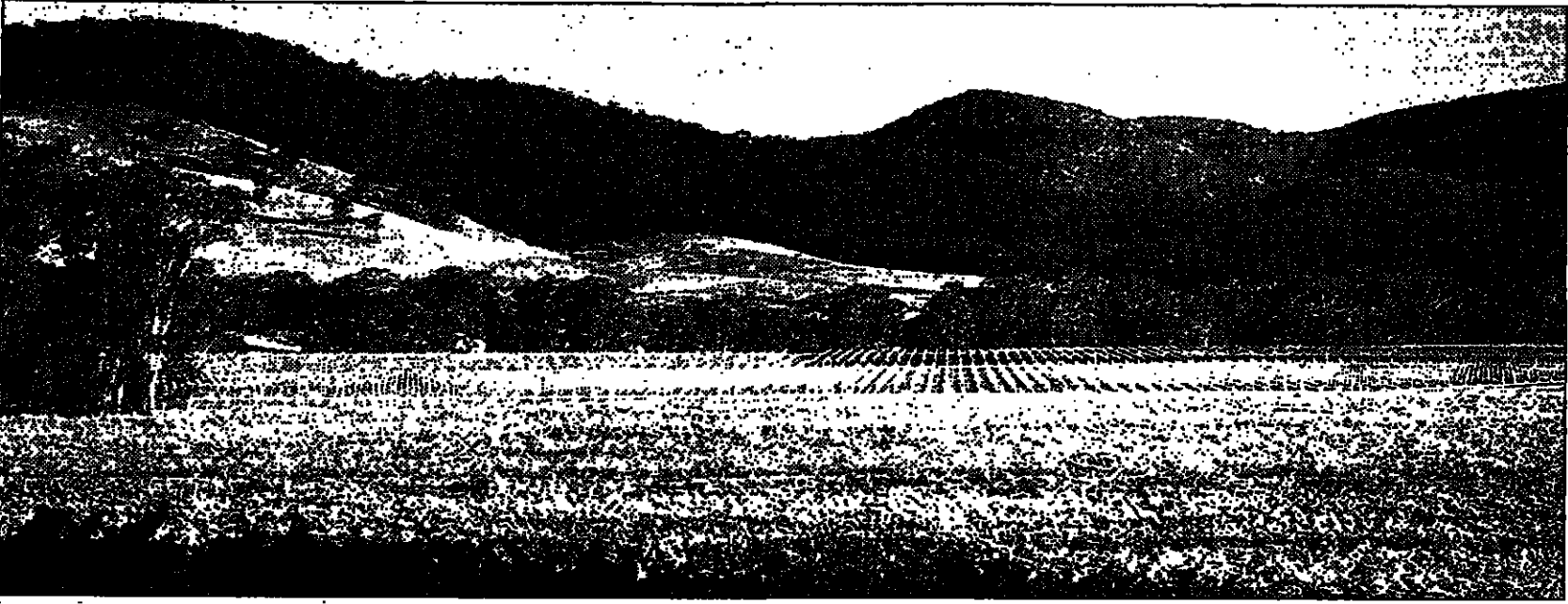
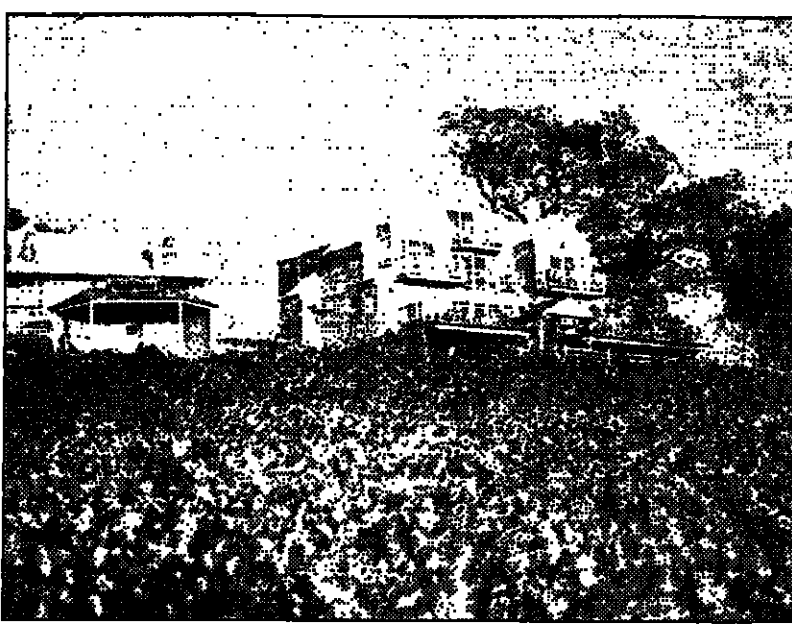
## HISTORY AND SCENERY, TOO

While petanque is an attraction, the real magnets of the Pyrenees region are its wine, history and scenery.

In addition to being a vineyard that produces fine wine, Warrenmang offers comfortable chalet-style accommodations for about 60 people and has a restaurant that was recently judged to be the best in rural Victoria.

"In Italy, where I grew up, my family had a vineyard," said Luigi Bazzani, who owns Warrenmang with his Australian-born wife, Aithia. "What we have tried to do here is offer visitors good food, wine and accommodation in a vineyard setting of great beauty and tranquility."

There were no vines in the Pyrenees



The wine-tasting center of the Blue Pyrenees Estate, left; the Warrenmang vineyard resort, right, and the vineyards of the Blue Pyrenees Estate.

region in the spring of 1836 when a party led by Thomas Mitchell, a notable explorer and surveyor general of New South Wales, then a fledgling British colony and now one of Australia's six states, traveled through on horseback.

While others, who had seen the region in the midst of drought or mid-summer heat, recorded a terrain that was harsh and ill-suited to settlement, Mitchell found a lush green landscape, which he called *Australia felix*, or fortunate Australia. His glowing reports on his return to Sydney sent pastoralists

with their sheep and cattle in his footsteps within months. Mitchell named the range of forested hills just to the west of Avoca the Pyrenees, after the mountains that divide France and Spain. Even though the Australian Pyrenees were not nearly as high (they barely reach 600 meters) or as rugged, they reminded Mitchell of his days as a young soldier in the foothills of the European Pyrenees.

Mitchell also named and mapped the Grampians, which rise in a series of towering rock waves about 70 kilometers west of Avoca. The Grampians divide the

normally dry interior of the Australian continent from its relatively well-watered coastal zone. Covering more than 167,000 hectares (413,000 acres), they now encompass Victoria's third-largest national park and are known for spectacular scenery, colorful displays of wildflowers and extensive opportunities for outdoor recreation. The park, which is readily accessible by road and walking tracks, contains almost a third of Victoria's plant species and a large proportion of its animals, including kangaroos and koala bears.

The discovery of gold in the region of central Victoria in the 1850s created the fortunes of major provincial towns such as Ballarat, Bendigo and Stawell. Avoca's population increased to 16,000 by mid-1854, from about 100 less than a year earlier. The newfound wealth laid the basis for the broad streets and elaborate hotels, stores, churches and veranda-shaded homes that are features of the town.

The Victorian gold rushes were similar in scale to those of California a few years earlier. They changed the face of

Australia, attracting thousands of fortune seekers from Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, North America and China, generating wealth that was invested in agriculture, industry and commerce. Visitors to the goldfield region of Victoria can still see many signs of the vast diggings, the human energy that went into them, and the fortunes that were made.

Blue Pyrenees Estate, 7 kilometers west of Avoca, has one of the region's largest open-cut gold mines (now filled with water and serving as reservoir) in the middle of its vineyard. Dozens of smaller mine shafts had to be filled before the first vines could be planted in 1963. The estate is owned by Remy Martin, the French cognac, champagne and wine group.

Vincent Gere, the estate's general manager and chief wine maker, arrived in Australia from France in 1987.

"There's space here and a sense of freedom," he said as he showed visitors around the vineyard, which now extends over 150 hectares and is being further expanded. "Back in old Europe, a lot of things are dictated by tradition and bureaucracy. I could only do about 15 percent of what I am doing here."

At nearby Taltarni vineyard — bought by John Goellet, an American investor, in 1972 after a worldwide search for the finest wine-grape-growing regions — the wine maker Dominique Portet, who was born and raised in the Bordeaux region of France, said, "The freedom and competition in the Australian wine industry mean that to succeed, you must be excellent."

**T**HE Pyrenees region has a relatively cool climate, infrequent frost, a consistent ripening period for grapes in the summer and a soil well suited to viticulture. Most of its vineyards have produced award-winning table wines, both still and sparkling.

David Dunstan, a wine critic who has written a book about the history of the area and its wine makers, said that shiraz, cabernet sauvignon, pinot noir, pinot meunier, merlot, chardonnay and sauvignon blanc had proven to be particularly successful grape varieties in the Pyrenees.

Kaval, the Warrenmang wine maker, said, "The soil here is what we call old gold — mining dirt that is hopeless for most forms of agriculture. But vines love it."

The Victorian Wineries Tourism Council produces an annual guide to the wine regions of Victoria and an annual calendar of Victorian wine and food festivals. Both can be obtained free from the council's office on Level 3, 114 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000; tel: (61-3) 9650-6377; fax: (61-3) 9650-7289.

## BOOKS

### THE UNKNOWN LENIN:

From the Secret Archive

Edited by Richard Pipes  
Illustrated, 204 pages, \$27.50.  
Yale University Press.

Reviewed by  
Richard Bernstein

I was between 1917, when he arrived at the Finland Station in St. Petersburg on his return from exile, and 1922, when he was crippled by a stroke, that Vladimir I. Lenin exercised tyrannical power in the Soviet Union, forging the standard practices of 20th-century totalitarianism.

Just how many of those practices started with Lenin is the main import of this collection of 122 formerly secret documents, culled from newly opened Soviet archives. The collection is edited, with copious and indispensable explanatory notes, by Richard Pipes, the distinguished professor of Russian history at Harvard University.

This appearance of what might be called the Lenin behind closed doors is an event the man writing memorandums, telegrams, notes and instructions to his closest collaborators, saying things he did not want the public to know.

A few of the documents are outside that 1917 to 1922 period — the first, for example, his family's enrollment in the genealogical register of the local nobility in 1886. Most of them, however, come from the period when he was a man of supreme power, and they show him using that power with cunning and ruthlessness.

The very fact that these materials were kept secret for more than 70 years is, of course, what gives them their interest now, even though, as Pipes writes in his introduction, they do not contain any large pieces of historical dynamite, any information that would substantially alter our view of the Soviet founder's character or actions.

Among the lessons one learns from this collection is how banal, mundane, verifiably tedious was the business of exercising absolute power. The Lenin of these secret communications is unspectacularly, humorlessly bureaucratic. He is terse, blunt, hurried; sometimes, as Pipes puts it, he is "dense and muddled."

Above all, there is not a glimmer of idealism in him, not a shred of concern for the

general or, for that matter, the individual welfare. Lenin in private was the pure political animal, the perfectly cynical representative of the Nietzschean will to power.

For decades Soviet specialists have debated whether the most brutal features of the Soviet dictatorship stemmed from Lenin or were introduced by Stalin, who in this second interpretation is viewed as the great betrayer of the revolution. But this book argues strenuously for Lenin's responsibility. In this sense, it supports Lenin's most recent biographer, Dmitri A. Volkogonov, a former Soviet general who was the first researcher to have unimpeded access to many of the same archives out of which Pipes's documents emerge.

In the Pipes-Volkogonov view, Lenin plotted to foment revolution in other countries even as he sought their financial help; he had lists of unreliable intellectuals drawn up and ordered the secret police to deport them "without mercy"; he was instinctively secretive and he understood very clearly the value of harshness in wielding unopposed authority; he urged pitilessly cruel treatment of the Russian and Ukrainian peasants who opposed the Communists' rural policies, anticipating the massacres of the Stalinist period.

Perhaps most chilling, Lenin ordered mass terror in the Soviet Union, calling it just that: terror. "It is necessary secretly — and urgently — to prepare the terror," he wrote in a document that Pipes places in early September 1918. The papers show what Pipes calls Lenin's "utter disregard for human life, except where his own family and closest associates were concerned."

Here is Lenin in August 1918, ordering the leaders of Penza Province to hang at least 100 people. "Do it in such a way that for hundreds of years around, the people will see, tremble, know, shout: They are strangling and will strangle to death the bloodsucker kulaks." Having given these instructions, the leader of the Bolshevik revolution orders: "Find some truly hard people."

Just as merciless was the way Lenin took advantage of the devastating famine of 1921 to 1922 to seize precious objects from the Russian Orthodox Church to stave off state bankruptcy. "It is precisely



Lenin: A new look.

now and only now, when in the starving regions people are eating human flesh, and hundreds if not thousands of corpses are lying on the roads, that we can (and therefore must) carry out the confiscation of church valuables with the most savage and merciless energy, not stopping (short of) crushing any resistance." He continued: "The greater the number of representatives of

the reactionary clergy and reactionary bourgeoisie we succeed in executing for this reason, the better."

The explicit and frequent use of words like "merciless" and "hard," his unapologetic recourse to actions that plant fear in ordinary people, make for a very unflattering portrait — or, as Pipes puts it: "Those who still idealize Lenin and contrast him favorably with Stalin will find little comfort in the Lenin documents which are now coming to light."

This does not mean — nor does Pipes suggest — that the documents are a substitute for the writing of history. Many of the Lenin writings are obscure, turgid, difficult to get through for all but the most avidly interested reader. This collection is a supplement to history, not history itself. But it is an especially valuable supplement, providing a window on the forming of the Soviet nation, the betrayal of whose promise was perhaps the central moral and political event of the century.

Richard Bernstein is on the staff of *The New York Times*.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**H**EATHER Dhondy and Liz McGowan of Britain, Jon Baldursson, Adalstein Jorgensen, Bjorn Eysteinsson and Ragnar Hermansson, all of Iceland, won the World Mixed Teams title, during the World Championship. They did this in spite of a total lack of partnerships: each pairing had to be a British-Icelandic combination.

Opposing them in the final was an American foursome: Mark Feldman, Sharon Osberg, and Bill and Rozanne Pollack. The Dhondy team won by 11 imps, and the diagramed deal from the first half decided the issue.

The Pollacks bid the North-South hands accurately to six spades. In the replay, Jorgensen and McGowan were more ambitious with the North-South cards.

The five-club response to four no-trump showed one ace in the partnership style, and McGowan plunged into seven no-trump. This seemed plausible opposite an opening bid, but the contract appeared to be hopeless.

As it was, West led a dia-

mond and South won with the ace. She then rattled off all her spades, throwing four clubs and a heart from the dummy, and East was in difficulty. She gave up one club and one heart, but then thought it necessary to save her remaining hearts. Giving up a second club proved fatal, for South crossed to the diamond king, threw diamonds on heart winners and eventually scored the club eight at the 13th trick.

The Dhondy team gained 13 imps, more than their margin of victory.

**NORTH**  
♠ A K 5 4 2  
♥ K 3  
♦ 9 7 6 4 3

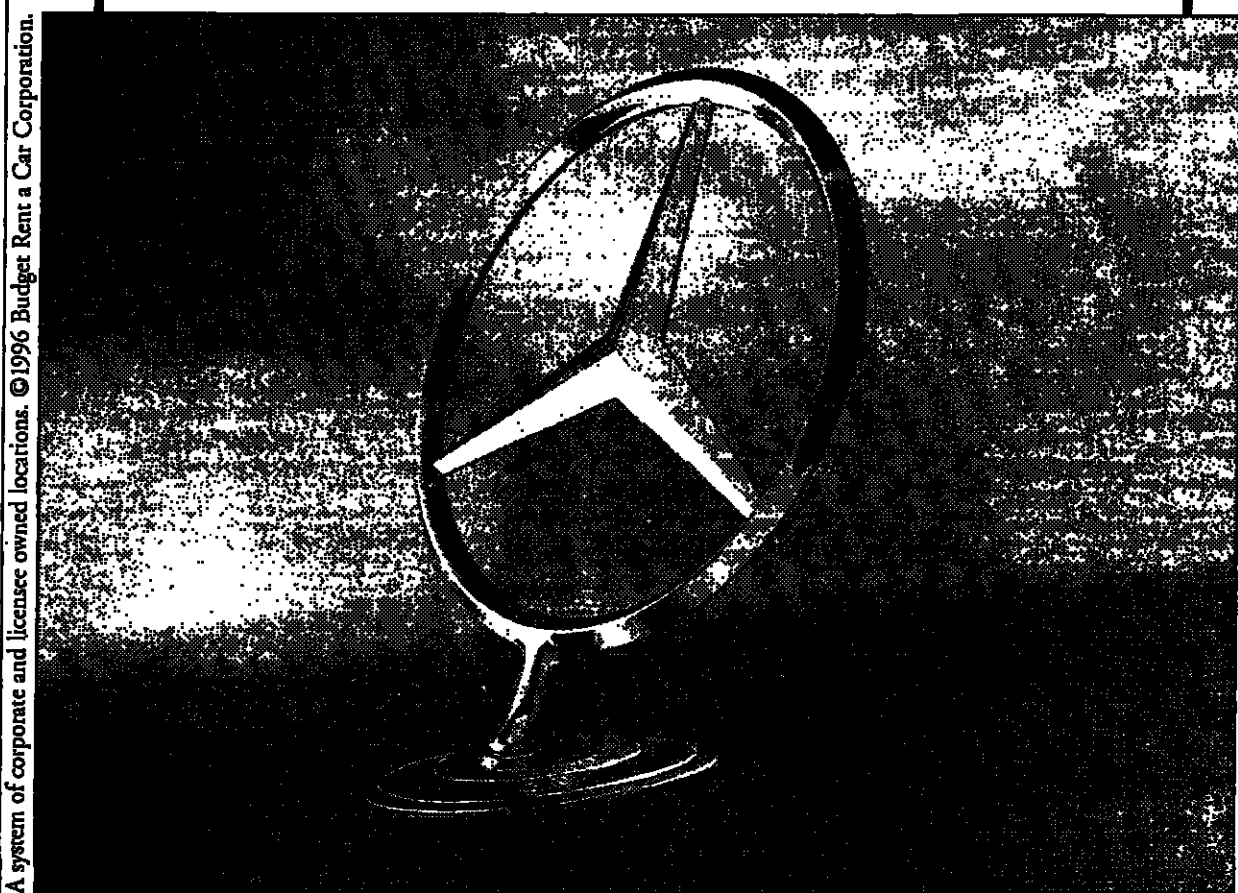
**WEST (D)**  
♠ 9 7 6  
♥ Q 9 7  
♦ Q 10 8 4 3  
♣ J

**EAST**  
♠ 10 8 3  
♥ J 10 8 6 3  
♦ Q J  
♣ 10 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A K Q J 3 2  
♥ Q  
♦ A 7 5  
♣ A K 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
West: North: East: South:  
Pass: 1 ♠: Pass: 1 ♠:  
Pass: 2 ♠: Pass: 2 ♠:  
Pass: 3 ♠: Pass: 4 N.T.:  
Pass: 5 ♠: Pass: 7 N.T.:  
Pass: Pass: Pass: Pass:  
West led the diamond ten.

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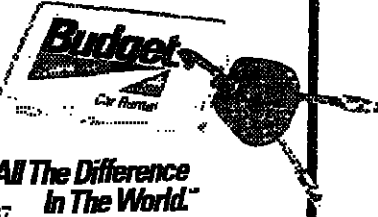
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NYSE

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Nasdaq prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
The Associated Press.

Stock	Price	Change
IBM	125.00	+1.00
Microsoft	105.00	+1.00
Apple	100.00	+1.00
Oracle	100.00	+1.00
Sun	100.00	+1.00
HP	100.00	+1.00
Compaq	100.00	+1.00
Digital	100.00	+1.00
Motorola	100.00	+1.00
Intel	100.00	+1.00
Northern Telecom	100.00	+1.00
WorldCom	100.00	+1.00
Sprint	100.00	+1.00
Verizon	100.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+1.00
Qwest	100.00	+1.00
Southwest	100.00	+1.00
Delta	100.00	+1.00
American	100.00	+1.00
United	100.00	+1.00
Continental	100.00	+1.00
Allegiant	100.00	+1.00
JetBlue	100.00	+1.00
Southwest	100.00	+1.00
Delta	100.00	+1.00
American	100.00	+1.00
United	100.00	+1.00
Continental	100.00	+1.00
Allegiant	100.00	+1.00
JetBlue	100.00	+1.00

Stock	Price	Change
IBM	125.00	+1.00
Microsoft	105.00	+1.00
Apple	100.00	+1.00
Oracle	100.00	+1.00
Sun	100.00	+1.00
HP	100.00	+1.00
Compaq	100.00	+1.00
Digital	100.00	+1.00
Motorola	100.00	+1.00
Intel	100.00	+1.00
Northern Telecom	100.00	+1.00
WorldCom	100.00	+1.00
Sprint	100.00	+1.00
Verizon	100.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	+1.00
Qwest	100.00	+1.00
Southwest	100.00	+1.00
Delta	100.00	+1.00
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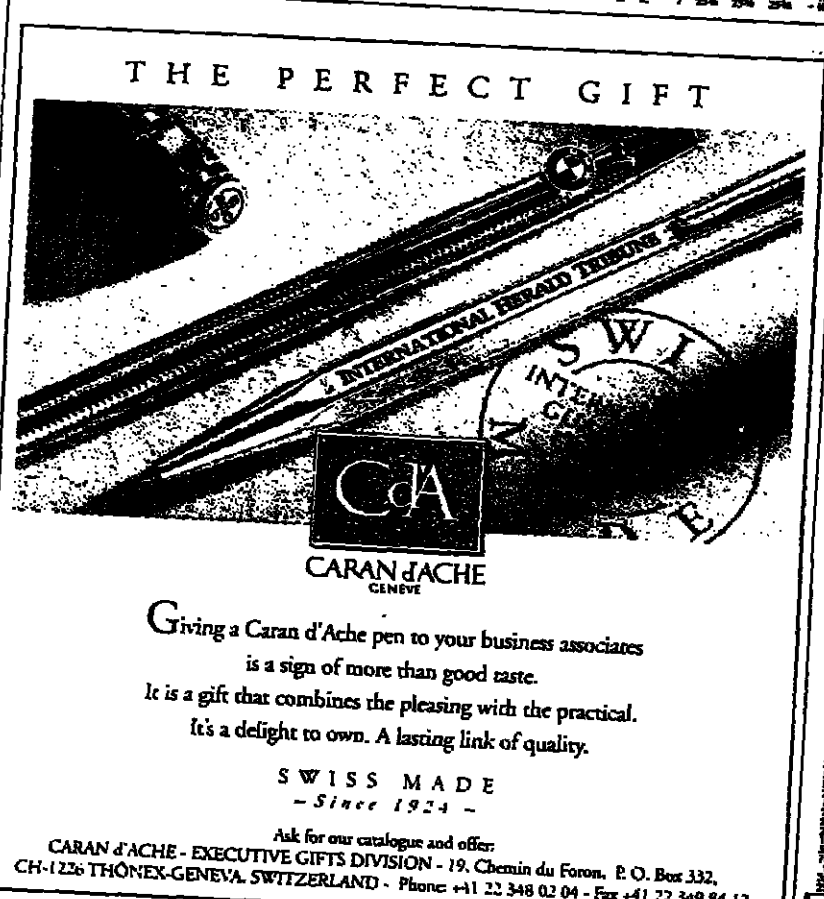
Stock	Price	Change
IBM	125.00	+1.00
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United	100.00	+1.00
Continental	100.00	+1.00
Allegiant	100.00	+1.00
JetBlue	100.00	+1.00

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CURRENCY



## Barshefsky Due to Get Permanent Trade Post

By Paul Blustein  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has decided to nominate Charlene Barshefsky as U.S. trade representative, a source in Mr. Clinton's administration said. Ms. Barshefsky has served as acting trade representative for seven months.

Mr. Clinton made the decision at a White House meeting Wednesday, according to the source, who said the president was basing his judgment on his advisers' strong endorsement of Ms. Barshefsky's record as a tough negotiator. Before succeeding Mickey Kantor in April when Mr. Kantor became commerce secretary, Ms. Barshefsky served as his deputy.

The move comes despite concerns that Ms. Barshefsky might run afoul of a 1995 law — sponsored by Bob Dole, the losing candidate in this year's U.S. presidential election, when he was the Senate majority leader — prohibiting the president from nominating anyone to the trade representative's post who had previously represented another government in a trade dispute with the United States.

As a partner at the Washington law firm of Steptoe & Johnson, Ms. Barshefsky advised the Canadian gov-

ernment in its dispute with the United States over softwood lumber. But she said she never lobbied Congress or the executive branch of the U.S. government on the matter, which might mean the law would not apply to her.

Her hard-line stance in trade disputes with Japan and China has made her popular on Capitol Hill, and informal discussions were held this summer between White House aides and Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee over how the panel would react to her nomination.

Leading Republican senators indicated at that time that they would not block her nomination. But the decision was put on hold until after the presidential election, partly because of White House fears that the matter could become an issue in the campaign.

Others mentioned as possible candidates for the job have included William Daley, the brother of the mayor of Chicago, Richard Daley, and a special assistant to Mr. Clinton during the 1994 battle over the North American Free Trade Agreement, and Clyde Prestowitz, president of the Economic Strategy Institute. Mr. Prestowitz would have been a controversial choice, however, because of his outspoken views on the need for greater government management of trade with Asian countries.



Charlene Barshefsky: about to remove "acting" from her title?

## Paris Beats a Retreat From a Privatization Worker Outcry Stops Sale of CIC

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a setback to its privatization program, the government said Thursday it was suspending the sale of the banking concern Credit Industriel & Commercial, bowing to opposition from the bank's employees as well as from some politicians.

Analysts said the one valid offer that had been received for the bank was considered too low, but they described the suspension as a government retreat in the face of threatened labor unrest.

CIC is a network of 11 regional banks and six specialized companies dealing in loans and financial management for large and medium-sized businesses. The sale was hotly opposed by mayors and representatives from various regions, who said that CIC would be taken over by one of the national banks and lose its local character.

The outcry over the CIC privatization coincided with equally vociferous opposition to the proposed sale of Thomson SA to Lagardere Groupe of France, a transaction that would include another agreement relinquishing control of Thomson Multimedia to Daewoo Electronics Co. of South Korea.

The government received only two firm offers for a 67 percent share in CIC, only one of which was accepted as valid. The privatization commission retained a bid from Banque Nationale de Paris but rejected a rival offer from Societe Generale SA, saying it had not met the government's conditions.

The BNP bid reportedly valued CIC at 10 billion francs (\$1.96 billion), 4.5 billion francs short of its official valuation. Officials said Societe Generale wanted a staggered sale and did not specify a price.

Jean Arthuis, the economics and finance minister, said the government still upheld the principle of privatizing the bank, but gave no indication when the sale might take place.

He said he had "heard the concerns of employees and politicians" and added that the delay would allow the government more time to explain the complex privatization procedure and persuade those who had questioned it.

Analysts saw this as another example of the government's soft-pedaling an unpopular move at a time of rising labor unrest over austerity programs and high unemployment.

The government said last week it was postponing a project to create a separate rail-track company in the face of union protests that the action would lead to the dismembering and privatization of the state railroad.

The contested Thomson deal must still be approved by the privatization commission, and if it fails as well, the state's plans to sell off public assets could be in serious trouble.

The state recapitalized Thomson with 11 billion francs but agreed to let it be sold to Lagardere for a symbolic 1 franc. But Thomson Multimedia employees, unions, subcontractors and politicians opposed the deal as a sellout to private and foreign interests. Prime Minister Alain Juppe has promised a parliamentary debate on the issue.

CIC is 93 percent owned by Groupe des Assurances Nationales, a state-owned insurance company. The government had hoped to sell CIC as a means of plumping up GAN for eventual sale without having to recapitalize the insurance company. GAN lost nearly 1 billion francs in the first half of this year, while CIC reported a profit of 533 million francs.

Bernard Yoncourt, CIC's president, infuriated Mr. Arthuis last month by predicting that the bids from the rival banks would represent the death of CIC. Mr. Arthuis termed the statement "unacceptable" and said "I shall draw the consequences."

News reports said that only intervention by Jean-Jacques Bonnaud, the president of GAN, had prevented Mr. Yoncourt's firing.

### Suez Set to Announce a Sale

Compagnie de Suez SA is expected to announce Friday the winning bidder for its distressed real-estate loans, said an executive involved in the bidding, according to a Bloomberg Business News dispatch.

Suez said its portfolio of risky real-estate loans had a net value of 7.6 billion francs at the end of the first half.

## EU and Beijing Open Door to Fresh WTO Talks

By Jonathan Gage  
and Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

BEIJING — Chinese and European trade officials said Thursday they were trying to start up the long-stalled negotiations over China's entry into the World Trade Organization.

Wu Yi, China's foreign trade and economic cooperation minister, said in an interview here that Washington had "shown more flexibility" during recent WTO negotiations in Geneva, one of the few times in recent months that China has offered a positive assessment of its trade contacts with U.S. officials.

In a separate interview here, Sir Leon

Brittan, the European Union's trade commissioner, said he was trying to act as an intermediary between Washington and Beijing to get the WTO membership talks started again.

A U.S. official in Washington, who asked not to be identified, said only that in the talks in Geneva last month, Chinese officials "made some verbally encouraging commitments to improve their offers in the WTO context." But, he added, "we will want to see deeds and not just words."

Relations between the United States and China have grown warmer in recent months, but trade ties remain contentious. In recent days they have been aggravated by a dispute over textiles in

which Washington has imposed sanctions on Chinese clothing and textile exports and Beijing has threatened retaliation.

Miss Wu said China welcomed the effort by the EU to resume negotiations on bringing China into the WTO and said both Beijing and Washington needed to be "more flexible."

Sir Leon, meanwhile, arriving in Beijing with a delegation of executives from European banking, insurance and telecommunications companies, said, "The prime target of our cooperation must be an early conclusion to the long-overdue negotiations for Chinese resumption of membership of the World Trade Organization."

He said he planned to ask China's

deputy prime minister, Zhu Rongji, on Friday whether Beijing was prepared to back the EU's proposal that China join the WTO in phases.

"I shall repeat this to Zhu Rongji, and if I get no negative sign, then I shall take that as China accepting the position," Sir Leon said. "I will then write a letter to Secretary of State Warren Christopher, informing him of this and saying that in my view this means this justifies an acceleration of the talks."

The U.S. secretary of state will visit Beijing on Monday to make preparations for President Bill Clinton's meeting with President Jiang Zemin of China at the summit meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum this month.

### Thinking Ahead / Commentary

## China Needs to Be Brought In Carefully

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — With President Bill Clinton's reelection victory still ringing in his ears, it already looks as if China will be one of the top foreign-policy priorities of his second term. So much the better.

America and most of its allies, especially in Asia, have correctly concluded that integrating China into the world economic and political system will be one of the top global challenges for the coming century.

Mr. Clinton hopes to carry the process forward in talks with President Jiang Zemin of China during an Asia-Pacific economic summit meeting in the Philippines this month and perhaps during a visit by Mr. Jiang to the United States next year.

With China seemingly eager to cooperate, there is talk in Washington of a breakthrough in relations comparable to the one engineered by President Richard Nixon a quarter-century ago.

But Mr. Clinton could also make a mistake of historic proportions if he allows the political attractions of an apparent strategic masterstroke to override fundamental economic imperatives.

It is widely agreed that the key to progress lies in granting China's application to join the Geneva-based World Trade Organization, which sets the rules of international commerce, a request that Washington has been blocking.

Now — both in talks in Geneva and by

changing its negotiating team — Washington is sending signals that it is ready to be more flexible. That is a step in the right direction.

But Mr. Clinton must resist the temptation to treat China's WTO membership as a pawn in a geopolitical chess game, as some of his advisers will doubtless urge, rather than a potentially huge prize in its own right.

The whole world will benefit if an explosively expanding China is submitted to the commonly agreed rules and

**Integrating Beijing into the world economic and political system will be one of the top challenges of the coming century.**

disputes procedures of the international trading system and to the collective discipline that WTO membership implies.

It is essential, however, that the conditions be right. The WTO is rooted in market economics. Its rules reflect the Western-inspired way of running the international trading system that has generated so much prosperity since World War II.

China's economy is still largely state-controlled. That means China must make a whole series of fundamental systemic changes, in areas ranging from state subsidies to import and export regimes and currency convertibility, if it is

to be successfully integrated into the World Trade Organization.

There is still some question as to whether China really wants to pay this price or even fully understands it. That is partly because the Chinese leadership has tended to see WTO membership as a political status symbol.

Economically, Beijing seems more interested in securing permanent most-favored-nation treatment in the U.S. market, which it hopes to gain from joining the WTO, than in the other rights and obligations of membership.

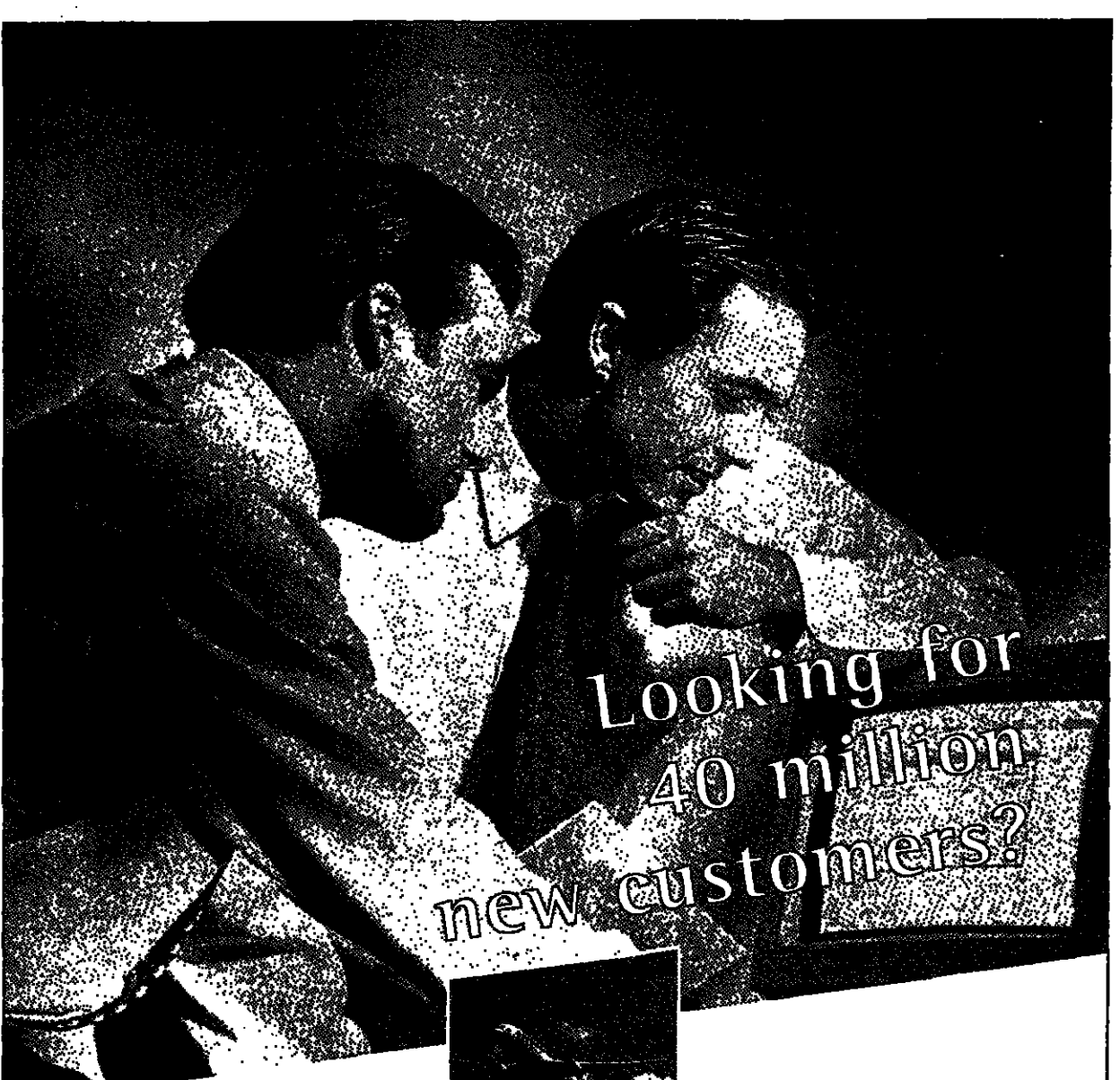
But the biggest problem will be how to enforce the rules once China is a member, especially given Beijing's spectacularly poor record in complying with previous agreements, including those covering intellectual property. That is where Washington and its allies need to be toughest.

Beijing cannot apply all the WTO's regulations overnight. Until it does so, there should be safeguard provisions allowing for the suspension of China's membership privileges if it steps too far out of line.

If China were allowed to get away with bending the rules, it would set a terrible precedent for other countries — such as Russia, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam — that are waiting in line.

It would also mean that Western nations had thrown away their most important chance to ensure that China is a positive, not a hugely disruptive, force in the world economy.

There is no rush. Too much is at stake to get this wrong.



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### CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Nov. 14									
	£	DM	¥	₹	₪	₹	₹	₹	₹		£	DM	¥	₹	₪	₹	₹	₹	₹
Australian dollar	1.685	1.215	1.215	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	Swiss	1.475	1.475	1.475	1.475	1.475	1.475	1.475	1.475	1.475
British pound	0.650	0.750	0.750	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	French	6.550	6.550	6.550	6.550	6.550	6.550	6.550	6.550	6.550
Canadian dollar	0.710	0.710	0.710	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	Italian	2.036	2.036	2.036	2.036	2.036	2.036	2.036	2.036	2.036
French franc	6.550	6.550	6.550	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Japanese	106.48	106.48	106.48	106.48	106.48	106.48	106.48	106.48	106.48
German mark	1.936	1.936	1.936	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	South African	13.760	13.760	13.760	13.760	13.760	13.760	13.760	13.760	13.760
Italian lira	2.036	2.036	2.036	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	U.S. dollar	0.778	0.778	0.778	0.778	0.778	0.778	0.778	0.778	0.778
Japanese yen	106.48	106.48	106.48	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	U.K. pound	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.650
South African rand	13.760	13.760	13.760	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Other Dollar Values									
Swiss franc	1.475	1.475	1.475	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
U.S. dollar	0.778	0.778	0.778	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Argentine peso	0.000	Brazilian real	0.000	Chinese yuan	0.000	Indian rupee	0.000	Israeli sheqel	0.000
U.K. pound	0.650	0.650	0.650	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	Malaysian ringgit	0.000	Mexican peso	0.000	New Zealand dollar	0.000	Pakistani rupee	0.000	Portuguese escudo	0.000
										South Korean won	0.000	Taiwan dollar	0.000	Thai baht	0.000	Uruguayan peso	0.000	Vietnamese dong	0.000
										Yemeni rial	0.000	Yugoslavian dinar	0.000						
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## EUROPE

# Great Universal Pays \$1.7 Billion to Buy U.S. Credit Company

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Great Universal Stores PLC said Thursday it had paid \$1.7 billion to take control of the U.S. credit-data company Experian Corp., and the retailer's shares surged nearly 10 percent.

The company said the acquisition, its first in more than 20 years, would make it a global force in the credit-information business and give it access to the former TRW Inc. unit's advanced database systems.

Great Universal entered the credit-information business in 1980 and has customers in 40 countries.

The company's stock rose 58 pence, or 9.8 percent, to 648 (\$10.71) in heavy trading.

Experian, based in California,

provides credit and marketing information on individuals and businesses in the United States. Clients use the information to evaluate applications for credit cards, mortgages and business loans. It has about 35 percent of the \$1.7 billion U.S. market for credit information, according to Privacy Journal, a U.S. magazine.

The sale means a profit for Bain Capital Inc. and Thomas H. Lee Co., two closely held Boston-based buy-out companies that acquired 84 percent of Experian from TRW for \$1.01 billion two months ago.

TRW retained the remaining 16 percent stake.

For Great Universal, the acquisition complements its own subsidiary, CCN, Britain's largest credit-services company.

CCN contributes about 5 percent of Great Universal's operating profit. Adding Experian will bring that figure to more than 15 percent, Great Universal said.

Lord Wolfson, chairman of Great Universal, said the deal was "a perfect geographic fit" and should provide services more suitable to an age in which credit information must span international boundaries.

"Together the two operations are very well placed to develop new business opportunities and, in particular, to provide global solutions to large multinational clients," he said.

Cash and a loan of \$800 million will finance the acquisition, Great Universal said, adding that the purchase was likely to enhance earnings in the first year and was expected to generate strong cash flow.

"GUS is building on a business that has been very successful," said Peter Jones, analyst at Peel, Hunt & Co. He said the acquisition showed the company becoming "more active in terms of change."

Great Universal, based in Manchester, England, sells clothing and home furnishings through catalogs and retail stores in Europe and South Africa. Its catalogs include Kays and Marshall Ward, and it runs the Burberry and Scotch House retail clothing stores.

It had pretax profit of £581.1 million in the year ended March 31, a 3.3 percent increase from a year earlier.

## Mideast Peace Boom Flops

### Economic Conference Mirrors Area's Tensions

By John Lancaster  
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Eight months ago, in the spirit of a new Middle East, the Israeli businessman Galia Albin agreed with a Jordanian partner to produce a multimedia compact disc on tourism in the region. They planned to unveil the CD-ROM during the regional economic conference that ended Thursday in Cairo.

But two days before the conference opened Tuesday, Ms. Albin got a call from the partner saying the company had been "instructed" not to participate.

Ms. Albin, the president of a Tel Aviv-based software company, said she presumed that the order had come from the Jordanian government.

"I was very mad, but then I counted to 10, and I said to myself, 'For the sake of the peace dividend, get yourself together and look at the long term, because we are here for keeps,'" she said.

For Israelis in business, the third annual Middle East and North Africa Economic Conference had its share of disappointments, highlighting the downward spiral of relations between Israel and the Arab world since the election in May of a hard-line Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu. Symptoms included soured business deals, testy exchanges with Arab participants and even the arrest Nov. 6 in Cairo of an ethnic Arab Israeli businessman on spying charges.

Foreign Minister Amr Moussa of Egypt struck a less than welcoming note when he held Wednesday: "We are going ahead with our plans regardless of what the Israelis are saying. We will not let the region be held hostage to Israeli policies."

But for Ms. Albin and other Israeli participants, there also have been a few pleasant surprises — such as President Hosni Mubarak's apologetic opening address, in which he avoided any mention of Israel while touting the virtues of free trade, and the continued willingness of some Arab businessmen to set aside their political differences in the interest of making money.

After the soaring political oratory that accompanied the previous sessions in Casablanca, Morocco, and in Amman, Jordan, some Israeli participants said they welcomed the more pragmatic, business-oriented atmosphere of the Cairo meeting. The conference attracted 1,500 business delegates, including 100 Israelis, each of whom paid \$2,000 to attend seminars with such titles as "Energizing Capital and Stock Markets in the Middle East and North Africa."

"They don't talk about megaprojects, which just raise high expectations and don't materialize," said Ben Zion Zilberfarb, who heads the Center for Defense and Peace Economics at Bar Ilan University near Tel Aviv. "This conference is more down to earth, businessmen to businessmen."

Sponsored by the United States, the annual meeting has tracked the progress of normalization between Israel and Arab countries in economic and cultural relations. Such ties are considered a key component of political stability, but for Israeli participants such as Ms. Albin, the meaning is more personal, raising hopes of an end to the psychological isolation caused by decades of living among hostile neighbors.

Ms. Albin's company and the Jordanian partner spent \$50,000 to develop the tourism CD-ROM, which shows sites in Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. "We said, 'We don't care about politics; we are going to present the Middle East as one tourism site,'" she said. But in the end, politics prevailed. "If it were an American partner," Ms. Albin said, "I would say, 'I will sue you.'"

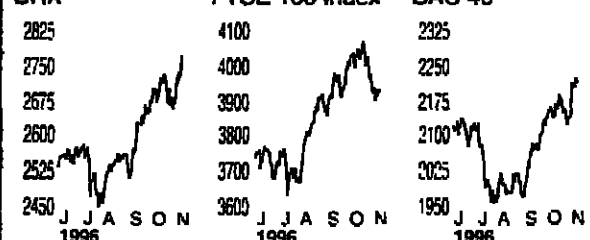
Still, she said, she had detected signs of hope in Cairo. She said a Nile cruise with a handful of Egyptian businessmen, and the atmosphere, she said, "is so good."

She also talked with potential Egyptian buyers of her Arabic-language software.

"It is psychological, and in the long term this is the market that we need," she said. "If we look at the potential of 250 million people in the Middle East, this is our market. Why should we go to China?"

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX London FTSE 100 Index Paris CAC 40



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	604.91	602.02	+0.48
Brussels	Stock Exchange	10,153.09	10,076.80	+0.76
Frankfurt	DAX	2,777.01	2,773.43	+0.13
Copenhagen	Stock Market	449.91	447.55	+0.59
Helsinki	HEX General	2,338.39	2,263.32	+3.32
Oslo	OBX	492.92	491.22	+0.35
London	FTSE 100	3,926.10	3,926.90	-0.02
Madrid	Stock Exchange	389.94	388.05	+0.49
Milan	MIBTEL	10,323.00	10,166.00	+1.54
Paris	CAC 40	2,218.18	2,217.19	+0.04
Stockholm	SX 16	2,335.14	2,281.41	+2.36
Vienna	ATX Index	1,084.50	1,075.69	+0.86
Zurich	SPI	2,463.63	2,443.97	+0.80

Source: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• Union des Assurances de Paris shares surged and Axa SA shares fell on the first day of trading since the two French companies agreed to form the world's second-biggest insurer in a deal valued at 45 billion francs (\$8.84 billion). UAP shares rose 17 percent, or 18.30 francs, to 136.30, while Axa fell 5 percent, or 15.30 francs, to 303.20.

• Britain's retail price index, the inflation measure the government uses to set interest rates, showed an annual rise of 3.3 percent in October, fueling expectations that the chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, will ask the central bank to raise interest rates for the second time in two months.

• Russia's inflation rate fell to 27.2 percent in the 12 months ended in October, the lowest level since the country started its economic reform program in 1992.

• Italy's post and telecommunications minister, Antonio Maccanico, said the planned merger of the state telecommunications holding company STET SpA and Telecom Italia SpA could also include the mobile-phone company TIM, or Telecom Italia Mobile, which was spun off from Telecom Italia in July 1995.

• Olivetti SpA ended talks with Klesch & Co. of Britain, a specialist in defaulted corporate debt, about the sale of Olivetti's personal-computer unit, saying it had a better offer, according to published reports.

• Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank AG posted a lower-than-expected 10 percent rise in operating profit for the first nine months of 1996, to 808.1 million Deutsche marks (\$536.3 million), and warned that full-year profit would be restrained by restructuring costs.

• Greece's main stock index plunged 3.3 percent, or 30.04 points, to 878.38 on the first full day of trading after a three-day boycott of the stock exchange by brokers.

• Nokia Oy's third-quarter pretax profit rose 14 percent, to 1.1 billion Finnish markkaa (\$242.8 million).

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## BT's Profit Beats Most Forecasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC beat most analysts' forecasts Thursday despite posting a small decline in its second-quarter profit.

BT, which is buying MCI Communications Corp. of the United States, said profit in the quarter ended Sept. 30 fell to £730 million (\$1.2 billion) from £732 million a year earlier. Sales rose 4.9 percent, to £3.72 billion.

The company also said it expected about 3,000 employees to accept buyout offers and leave their jobs in the second half of the financial year. Nearly 3,200 employees left in the first half, costing the company £235 million.

Separately, MCI said its president, Gerald Taylor, would succeed Bert Roberts as chief executive until the company's acquisition by BT was completed.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Bonn's Lufthansa Sale Is Cleared

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Germany expects to sell its remaining 35.68 percent stake in Lufthansa AG in the second half of 1997, the Transportation Ministry said after the European Commission approved the proposed sale Thursday.

Germany's Parliament must pass a law to implement the agreement with the EU before the shares can be sold, said Birgitte Wörtingen, a ministry spokeswoman.

Under the agreement, the government will be able to expropriate Lufthansa shares if necessary to ensure that a majority of the airline

remains with German investors, the ministry said. Bilateral air traffic agreements would be invalidated if Lufthansa fell into foreign hands.

If Germany had to buy shares back from foreign investors, the last to acquire Lufthansa shares would be asked to sell them back first.

Analysts estimated the sale of the Lufthansa stake would bring the government about 2.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.79 billion).

Lufthansa shares fell 25 pfennig to 20.25 DM on Thursday. Lufthansa's chief executive, Jürgen Weber, was quoted in the daily Frankfurter Rundschau saying

the airline expected to earn about as much in 1996 as it did in 1995, when it had a profit of 756.3 million DM from ordinary activities.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)

## Alitalia Sees Clear Sky

Domenico Campella, who took over as chief executive of Alitalia Airlines this year, said he expected a corporate reorganization and changes in labor contracts to help the state-owned airline make a profit in 1997 of 170 billion lire (\$11.2 million), ending more than six years of losses, Bloomberg Business News reported from Rome.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, Nov. 14

Prices in local currencies.

Telekurs

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam

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Hyundai said it wanted to build a

Industry analysts have voiced concern about the impact the Hyundai project will have on Pohang Iron & Steel, commonly known as POSCO, the world's second-largest steelmaker, after Nippon Steel Co. of Japan. The project could deprive POSCO of its biggest customers, and increased competition could threaten its profit. Hyundai Corp., South Korea's second-largest conglomerate, had sales of \$80 billion last year.

*(Bloomberg, AFP)*

## Korea's Growing China Link

**Q. Both China and South Korea**

**A. In principle we are supporting the membership of all trading nations in the WTO if they meet the standards of the WTO. We know that China is trying very hard.**

**Q.** Do you think the chaebol need reforming?

**A.** They need reform if they concentrate economic power, but if their activities improve efficiency, then they should be promoted. I am not anti-chaebol but pro-efficiency and against economic concentration.

**Source:** *Telekurs*

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Here in Portugal, you can be sure of warm welcome on the golf course. You'll also find some famous names have been there before you. Henry Cotton, Robert Trent Jones II, Harold Faxon and Mackenzie Ross have all left examples of their great work for you to enjoy. And wherever you play, you'll discover ideal conditions in every respect. Splendid beautiful scenery. Tee placements to test your game to just the right extent. Green keeping to the very highest standard. And a climate that allows you to play in shirt sleeves all year round. A world of warm weather. There's always an abundance of sand to lure you from the fairway. But it's mostly superbly maintained waters of blue, green and white, you'll find in the Algarve. The charm of Portugal is everywhere.

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**NYSE**

**Thursday's 4 p.m. Close**  
(Continued)

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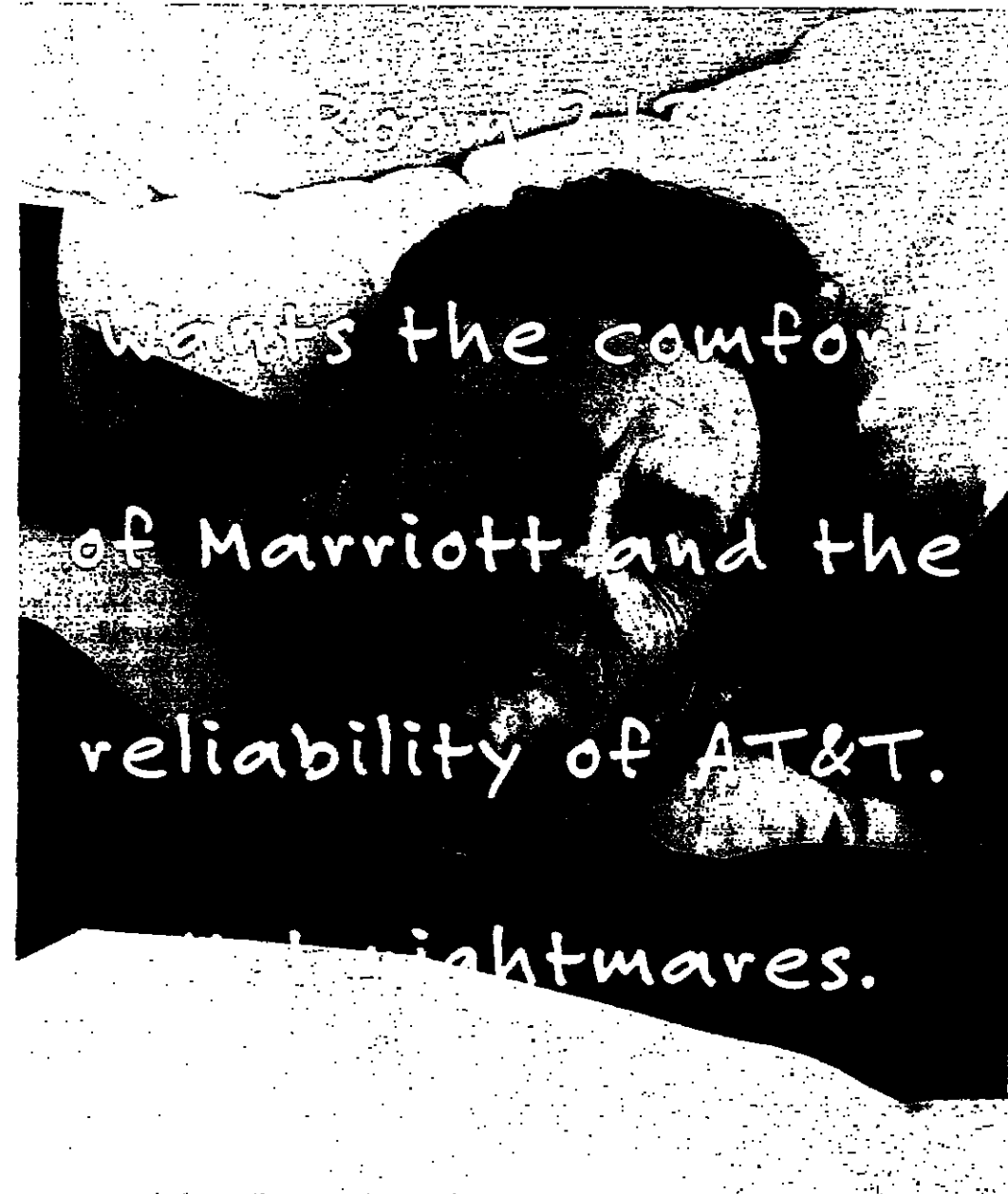
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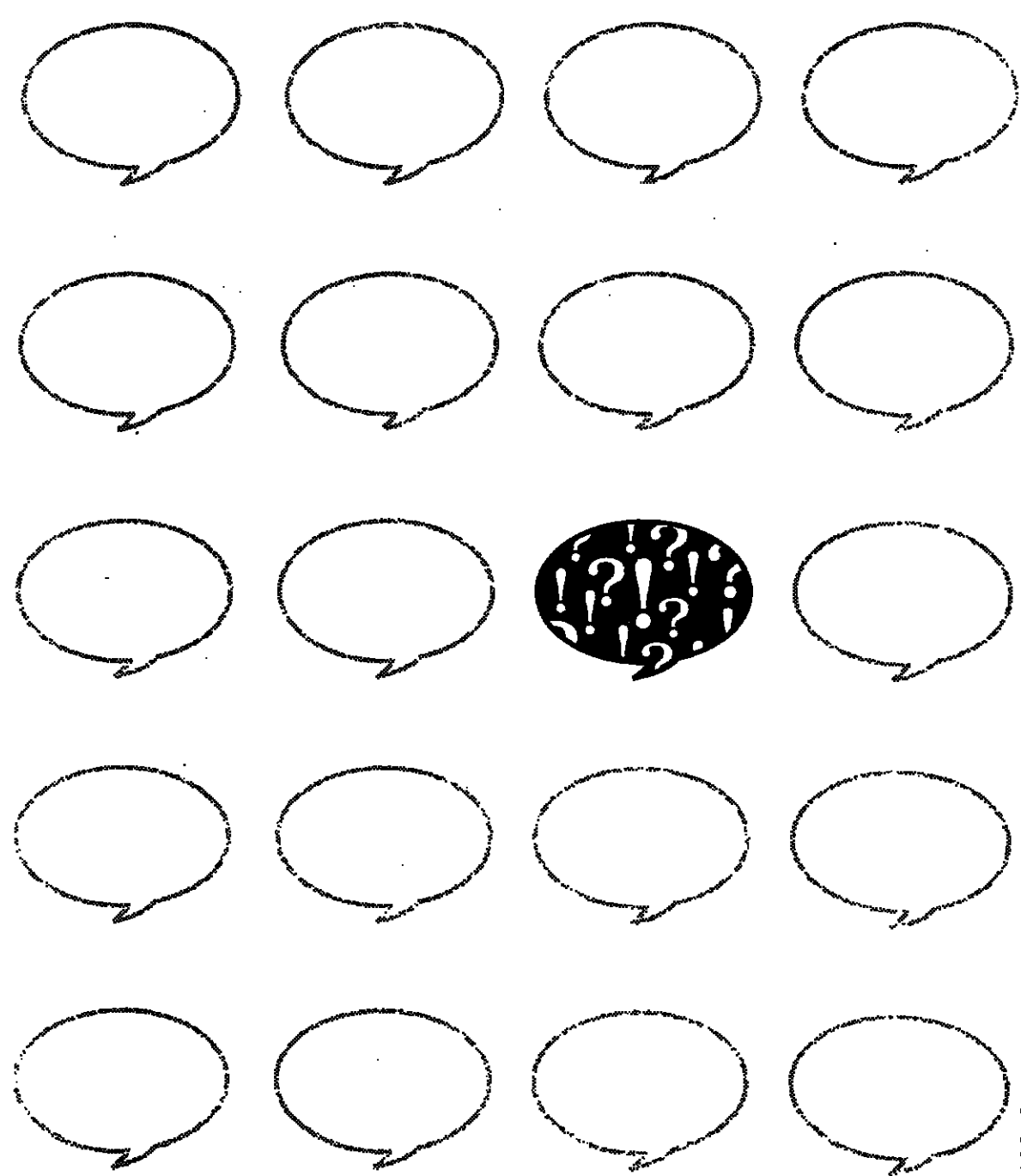
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## WORLD ROUNDUP



Tom Lehman watching his tee shot on the seventh at Poipu Bay.

## Lehman in the Lead

GOLF British Open winner Tom Lehman shot an 8-under-par 100 for a one-stroke lead over Nick Faldo after 27 holes of the PGA Grand Slam in Poipu, Hawaii. The Grand Slam is a 36-hole, \$1 million event with just four competitors — the winners of this year's four grand-slam events. (AP)

## Arrests at Gambling

COLLEGE FOOTBALL Four Grambling College football players were suspended from the team pending an investigation that they and a fifth student raped a 14-year-old girl. All five were arrested Tuesday and charged with forcible rape and aggravated sexual battery. Two more suspects were being sought by university police. (AP)

## Anderson Denies Charge

BASKETBALL A guard with the Orlando Magic, Nick Anderson, denied a rape allegation, saying he was the target of extortion by the alleged victim and a black separatist group. A woman filed a complaint Oct. 8, alleging she was raped Feb. 26 at her home in Orlando, said a police spokesman, Bill Mulloy. Anderson said the group representing the woman, the Pan African International Movement, or PAIM, sent a letter saying a complaint would be filed if he did not pay \$600,000 by Oct. 1. (AP)

## Popov Ready to Return

SWIMMING Alexander Popov, a two-time Olympic gold medalist, plans to return to the water next week for the first time since he was stabbed in a Moscow street three months ago. (AP)

Popov, a Russian who trains at the Australian Institute of Sport, said Thursday he was not considering representing Australia at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, but that he was considering applying for Australian citizenship. (AP)

## Andorra Makes Its Debut

SOCCER Andorra made its international soccer debut Wednesday and ran out of steam in the last 15 minutes, allowing four goals to lose, 6-1, to Estonia. (Reuters)

A Uniquely American Obsession  
What College Basketball Teaches About United States

International Herald Tribune

HERE IS A good way for a tourist to start a fight in America. Go into a crowded bar in Lawrence, Kansas, and in your loudest European accent shout: "Americans must be ignorant. Why do 28 million of you go to college basketball games each year when the basketball is second-rate?"

After some do-gooder steps in to prevent the violence, throw in this: "Our basketball in Germany is better than your lousy Big 12 Conference." Just be sure to arrange travel insurance because many American hospitals won't admit foreigners without it.

Conversely, Europe can be a humbling destination for American tourists from small towns like Chapel Hill, North Carolina, or Lexington, Kentucky. You can find them at any major European site — middle-aged couples in white sneakers and new sweatshirts with "DUKE" or some other university name across the front. Ask where they're from and they'll tell you about their college basketball team. "Sorry, never heard of it."

Never heard of it? Which leads them to explain, evangelically, how many times their school has won the conference, how the gym holds 19,372 but you can't get a ticket, not unless somebody dies, which gets them talking about somebody who's dead, and how he died, followed for the next half-hour by a back-and-forth rehearsed argument over the team's 19-year-old power forward whose first name is Marcus.

Probably one of the reasons that no one else around the world can fathom the power of college sport in America is because the Americans who love it do such a poor job of explaining it. Well, here goes another stab at it.

The college basketball season starts

officially on Friday. There are about 950 American colleges playing around 20 to 30 games each in the regular season, usually two games a week. The highest division holds 307 colleges whose goal is to win enough games to qualify as one of the 64 teams for the NCAA Tournament in March, which has become possibly the best event in American sports. The American television network CBS has paid \$1.72 billion for the broadcasting rights over a seven-year period through 2002.

It's absolutely true that the quality of players is second-rate. Of the 18,000 elite players at Division I colleges, all of whom are theoretically amateurs and students, only four or five dozen will make it to the NBA next season. Many of the rest will wish they'd taken better advantage of the free education that came with their scholarships. Less than half of them will graduate from college.

Fans tend to overlook such moral issues because the game is so impassioned. College basketball is more representative of the United States as a whole than any other sport, even if its players shop at those freakish Big & Tall Men shops. Most college teams will include some players who grew up in the neighborhood.

The NBA is known around the world, but is made up of just 29 metropolitan franchises. The vast spaces in between are filled with thousands of college towns.

Only 110 colleges can afford to outfit a Division I college football team. Basketball teams are not cheap but they are cheaper than football teams. In a short time any of them could rise up and make its town nationally famous. All a small town really needs is an ambitious col-

lege basketball coach, one teenager who can chew gum and jump over Michael Jordan's head at the same time, four teammates who can give him the ball, and a cozy group of the school's alumni who need not have played basketball so long as they are rich as a Texas oil well and willing to spend on the program.

The NCAA, which oversees the "amateur" status of American college sports, has a rule book thicker than a Bible and a computer manual stuck together. Occasionally, the NCAA suspends a school because an assistant coach gave a free T-shirt to a sister of the player he was trying to recruit. But everyone takes it for granted that money, sometimes a lot of it, is finding its way to the best players, whether the coaches know it or not.

MOST SCHOOLS are members of a conference. The term "conference" refers not to a free-loading weekend for doctors or law-makers, but to leagues of rival schools, arranged more or less geographically. Famous ones include the Big East Conference, the Atlantic Coast Conference and the Southeastern Conference. Also the Big Ten conference, which has 11 member schools, but they haven't felt like changing the name.

From the American point of view, the success of college sports acts as an example that European "super leagues" could work in soccer, basketball and other sports. The super league would be like the NBA with a host of local "conferences" surviving in orbit around them and run separately. Say that the top clubs in European soccer quit their domestic leagues and form their own exclusive European league, playing only each other. The great fear is that this would ruin the domestic leagues. It might not.

The supporters would follow the European superleague on TV, much as Americans support the NBA from afar. The smaller, local European clubs wouldn't necessarily suffer a loss of support. The growth of the NBA hasn't hurt college basketball — just the opposite, as college basketball is bigger than ever. The European club system and the American colleges might have more in common than they would think.

But if Americans wish to go into a foreign bar shouting about how Georgetown is just as strong as Juventus or Bayern Munich, let me suggest that they, as well, arrange their insurance.

No. 1 Cincinnati Prepares  
To Defend Lofty Ranking

The Associated Press

CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati Bearcats know why they're ranked No. 1 among men's college basketball teams heading into this season. The reasons are: depth, defense and Danny Fortson.

They also know the top ranking means that opponents will be gunning for them every time they take the court. The only thing they're not sure of is whether they'll act the part of top cat in the first few weeks.

For one thing, it takes a while to get accustomed to coach Bob Huggins' pressing defense and demanding schemes. "I'd say it takes a good two months," said Fortson, a junior power forward who averaged 27.5 points and 9.6 rebounds last season. "Especially here. You don't jump right into this and be fully adjusted. It's a lot of pressure."

Fortson thinks the team that opens the season at No. 1 should get better as it goes along. But other pundits say that if the Bearcats give up the top spot, it probably will be sooner rather than later. That's the way Huggins' teams traditionally play: rocky at first, rock-solid late in the season.

The Bearcats have won their last five conference tournaments — four in the Great Midwest and the inaugural Conference USA tournament last season. They've been to the NCAA tournament each of the past five years, going to the Final Four in 1992. They came up one game short of the Final Four last season, losing to Mississippi State in the Southeast Regional to finish 28-4.

Cincinnati is ranked No. 1 for the first time in 34 years also because it has two starters back — Fortson and Damon Flint — along with reserve, Darnell Burton. Filling in the gaps will be some of the best

junior-college recruits in the country, featuring forward Ruben Patterson.

Jackson Julson, a junior who has been injury-prone throughout his college career, will take over at center while junior-college transfers D.J. Baker and Charles Williams are competing for the point-guard job. Huggins thinks the pieces will fit together nicely in time.

"We're not as good early as some people because we're not as traditional," Huggins said. "We do different things. As our guys catch on and continue to improve their skills and knowledge, we get better."

The first big test of the Bearcats' No. 1 ranking could come on Dec. 4 when they play Kansas, ranked No. 2 in preseason, in Chicago.

Cincinnati was ranked as high as No. 3 last season, and the holdovers have an idea of what it means to take the court as a team that everyone wants to beat. "We need to be marked men," Fortson said. "We need to have people coming after us so we can go out and play as hard as we can to win and get better as a team."

Flint thinks the junior-college transfers will learn quickly that a lot of pressure comes with a lofty ranking. "I don't think they realize that right now," he said. "After that first game, I think they'll know they have their work cut out for them."

While the No. 1 ranking has boosted ticket sales, it hasn't really made much of an impact on Huggins or the players. It might mean more once they start defending it.

"It feels good, but we really didn't do anything yet," Fortson said. "I'd rather be ranked and be playing. Being ranked and not even having played a game — that's a little different feeling."



Anke Huber of Germany throwing down her racket in disgust after losing a point to Marianne Werdel Witmeyer, who won 2-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1.

Upsets Narrowing the Field  
In Advanta Championships

The Associated Press

VILLANOVA, Pennsylvania — Five of the most dangerous players in the Advanta Championships disappeared before top-seeded Steffi Graf stepped onto the court.

Graf began defending her title Thursday after a string of upsets Wednesday took out second-seeded Conchita Martinez, No. 4 Anke Huber, No. 5

Lindsay Davenport and No. 6 Iva Majoli. Seventh-seeded Mary Joe Fernandez, trailing in the first set to Kimberley Po, left her match because of a nagging wrist injury.

In the biggest upset, Lisa Raymond and Marianne Werdel Witmeyer gained first-ever victories over their highly-ranked opponents.

Raymond, of nearby Wayne, Pennsylvania, beat Martinez for the first time in five tries, 6-2, 6-3. Raymond is ranked No. 35 in the world.

Witmeyer beat Huber after three losses to the German star, taking control during the second set of her 2-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-1 victory. Trailing 5-3 in the second set, Witmeyer won three straight games. Then, down 4-1 in the tiebreaker, she reeled off six straight points.

"I've been playing very streakily, you know, having a couple of good games and then a bad game," Witmeyer said.

Chanda Rubin's 5-7, 6-2, 6-1 second-round victory over Majoli gave her a chance to qualify for next week's 16-player, season-ending Chase Championships in New York. Davenport fell 6-4, 7-6 (7-3) in the first round to Anne Miller.

It was a busy week in Philadelphia for two visitors from Australia, Nicole Pietrangeli and Mark Bradette.

Mark, a basketball player, made his debut for the Philadelphia 76ers on Saturday against Phoenix. Nicole, formerly Nicole Pietrangeli, made her Philadelphia debut Tuesday when she played alongside Pam Shriver in the first round of the Advanta Championships doubles. They lost to Yayuk Basuki of Indonesia and Caroline Vis of the Netherlands 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. That night, Mark played two minutes in the 76ers' victory over the New York Knicks.



ARMS RACE — Massimo Paganin, left, of Inter Milan, fighting for the ball with Alessandro del Piero of Juventus. Inter beat Juventus, 3-0, Wednesday in the Italian Cup on goals by Paul Ince, Ivan Zamorano and Youri Djorkaeff. Elsewhere, in World Cup qualification, Spain beat Slovakia, 4-1, in Tenerife in European Group 6 on goals by Juan Antonio Pizzi, Guillermo Amor, Luis Enrique and Fernando Hierro. Western Samoa beat Cook Islands, 2-1, in the Oceania zone.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

## NBA STANDINGS

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	11	4	.731	0
New York	10	5	.667	1
Orlando	9	6	.600	2
Philadelphia	8	7	.538	3
Washington	7	8	.464	4
Boston	6	9	.400	5
New Jersey	5	10	.333	6

## CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	10	5	.667	0
Detroit	9	6	.600	1
Milwaukee	8	7	.538	2
Cleveland	7	8	.464	3
Atlanta	6	9	.400	4
Charlotte	5	10	.333	5
Toronto	4	11	.269	6
Indiana	3	12	.200	7

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## NORTHWEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	11	4	.731	0
Utah	10	5	.667	1
Minnesota	9	6	.600	2
Portland	8	7	.538	3
Dallas	7	8	.464	4
San Antonio	6	9	.400	5
Vancouver	5	10	.333	6

## PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	11	4	.731	0
L.A. Clippers	10	5	.667	1
L.A. Lakers	9	6	.600	2
Portland	8	7	.538	3
Sacramento	7	8	.464	4
Golden State	6	9	.400	5
Phoenix	5	10	.333	6

## WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	11	4	.731	0
Boston	6	9	.400	5
Charlotte	5	10	.333	6
Cleveland	7	8	.464	3
Dallas	7	8	.464	4
Detroit	9	6	.600	1
Golden State	6	9	.400	5
Houston	11	4	.731	0
Indiana	3	12	.200	7
Los Angeles	10	5	.667	1
Milwaukee	8	7	.538	2
Minnesota	9	6	.600	2
New York	10	5	.667	1
Orlando	9	6	.600	2
Philadelphia	8	7	.538	3
Portland	8	7	.538	3
Sacramento	7	8	.464	4
Seattle	11	4	.731	0
Toronto	4	11	.269	6
Utah	10	5	.667	1
Vancouver	5	10	.333	6
Washington	7	8	.464	3
Western Samoa	2	0	.000	0
Western Samoa	2	0	.000	0

## HOCKEY

## NHL STANDINGS EASTERN CONFERENCE

## ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	11	2	2	24	56	33
Philadelphia	10	3	2	22	52	31
New Jersey	9	5	2	20	48	31
N.Y. Rangers	8	6	2	18	40	30
Washington	7	9	1	15	43	49
San Jose	6	8	2	14	34	49
N.Y. Islanders	4	7	5	13	31	49

## CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
St. Louis	11	1	2	24	49	31
Chicago	10	2	2	22	48	31
Detroit	10	2	2	22	50	38
St. Louis	8	9	1	16	54	53
Toronto	9	9	0	18	54	57
Phoenix	5	8	2	12	37	44

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	11	1	2	24	49	31
Edmonton	10	2	2	22	48	31
Los Angeles	7	3	7	17	34	59
San Jose	7	3	7	17	52	57
Calgary	7	7	1	15	48	54
Edmonton	7	8	1	15	47	42
Anaheim	4	11	3	11	47	61

## PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
San Antonio	11	1	2	24	49	31
Los Angeles	10	2	2	22	48	31
Edmonton	10	2	2	22	50	38
St. Louis	8	9	1	16	54	53
Toronto	9	9	0	18	54	57
Phoenix	5	8	2	12	37	44

## WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

					Phoenix	5	8	2
20	18	17	28	63				

WRIGHT CAN DO NO WRONG.  
MICKEY WRIGHT FIRES A FINAL  
ROUND 62 AT HAGAN PARK IN  
MIDLAND, TEXAS. SHE BEATS THE  
MEN'S COURSE RECORD BY  
4 STROKES. THE RED-HOT  
WRIGHT THEN BIRDIES EACH  
OF THE TWO EXTRA HOLES  
IT TAKES TO WIN A  
SUDDEN-DEATH PLAYOFF.

THIS IS THE WAY TO WIN

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## SPORTS

# Injury-Plagued Spurs Rise To Bring Down the Lakers

## Jordan Scores 28 as Unbeaten Bulls Rout Heat

The Associated Press

Less than 24 hours after their brightest moment of the season, the Los Angeles Lakers came crashing back to Earth with a thud.

In Cedric Ceballos' case, it was a crash and a thud that could be devastating. Ceballos was wheeled off the court on a stretcher at the Alamodome after tearing a knee tendon in the

### NBA Roundup

Lakers' 95-83 loss to the injury-riddled San Antonio Spurs on Wednesday night. He was to be examined Thursday by the Lakers' team doctor.

It was a dramatic comedown for a team that, one night earlier, had knocked the Houston Rockets from the ranks of the unbeaten with a thrilling double-overtime victory.

The Spurs have been struggling. The team's star center, David Robinson, hasn't played all season, nor has his backup, Will Perdue. That left the Spurs facing the prospect of guarding Shaquille O'Neal with Greg Anderson, Carl Herrera and Tim Kempton.

O'Neal managed 30 points, 10 rebounds and four blocked shots, but he received little help from his teammates. The Spurs out-rebounded the taller Lakers, 43-34.

Dominique Wilkins scored 28 points on 10-of-19 shooting with four 3-pointers. Vernon Maxwell added 22 points. Avery Johnson had 16 and Sean Elliott 14 for San Antonio, whose 95 points were a season high.

**Bulls 103, Heat 71** At Chicago, the unbeaten Bulls gained their most lopsided victory of the season against a team that had given them their closest game this year.

Toni Kukoc scored 26 points on 11-of-14 shooting. Michael Jordan scored 28 points despite missing 15 of 23 field-goal attempts and Dennis Rodman added 19 rebounds.

The Bulls (8-0) are winning by an average of 18.4 points. A week ago, they beat Miami 106-100 with Jordan scoring 50 points.

"We were dominated, very simple," said Miami's coach, Pat Riley, whose team is 5-0 against the rest of the league. "It looked like a highlight film. It was a clinic for them, that's all. We had no energy at all."

**Jazz 105, Kings 74** Utah scored 100 points for the first time this season as Karl Malone had 22 points and Greg Ostertag tied his career best with 14. John Stockton added 13 points and 10 assists, his first double-digit assist total of the season, as the host Jazz beat Sacramento for the 11th straight time.

Utah brought out its old floor, complete with the old logo, for the game. The new floor, installed over the summer, had buckled in numerous places Monday night and caused the postponement of the Jazz's game with San Antonio.

**Pistons 95, Nuggets 94** Grant Hill missed the final shot of regulation but made two free throws with 5.5 seconds left in overtime off a botched inbound pass.

"I threw the inbounds pass in to Joe (Dumars), but our play was all messed up," Hill said. "When he threw it back to me, I wasn't expecting it and I froze. I just turned around and went toward the basket and luckily I got fouled."

Hill led all scorers with 27 points and Dumars added 17 for Detroit. Antonio McDyess and Dale Ellis led visiting Denver with 20 each.

**Cavaliers 81, Trail Blazers 70** At Cleveland, the Cavaliers almost blew a 21-point fourth-quarter lead, but Chris Mills hit a 3-pointer with 81 seconds left as the home team held on. The 70 points were the fewest ever scored by the Blazers in a regular-season game.

**Bullets 106, Nets 91** Chris Webber scored 26 points and Washington opened a big half-time lead by forcing 21 of New Jersey's 30 turnovers in the first half. The victory snapped a three-game losing streak for the Bullets and kept the host Nets and their new coach, John Calipari, winless in four games.

**Raptors 110, 76ers 98** Marcus Camby scored 23 points to lead four Raptors with at least 20 points as Toronto ended visiting Philadelphia's three-game winning streak. Carlos Rogers scored 20 points in 25 minutes off the bench. Walt Williams added 22 and Damon Stoudamire had 21 points and 12 assists.

**Celtics 103, Hawks 85** Dana Barros scored 13 of his 18 points in Boston's 41-point first quarter. Christian Laettner led visiting Atlanta with 27 points and 13 rebounds.



The Raptors' Damon Stoudamire driving to the hoop past Allen Iverson of the 76ers.

# Caminiti Is Voted NL's Most Valuable

By Murray Chass  
New York Times Service

The National League's two best third basemen received momentous news. Ken Caminiti of San Diego learned he had been elected the National League's Most Valuable Player, and Matt Williams of San Francisco learned he had been traded to the Cleveland Indians.

The 28 voting members of the Baseball Writers Association of America on Wednesday made Caminiti the first member of the Padres to win the MVP award in the team's 28-year history and the fourth unanimous selection for the National League honor.

Caminiti had 392 points, to 237 for Mike Piazza of Los Angeles, 186 for Ellis Burks of Colorado, 158 for Chipper Jones of Atlanta and 132 for Barry Bonds, Williams' former teammate.

Williams, who will be 31 in two weeks, had his 10-year tenure with the Giants end when they traded him for infielders Jeff Kent and Jose Vizcaino and pitcher Julian Tavarez. The Indians acquired Kent and Vizcaino from the Mets last July 29 for Carlos Baerga and Alvaro Espinoza.

For the Indians, the trade prompted speculation that they would not sign Albert Belle, their best hitter, who is a free agent.

Cleveland's general manager, John Hart, quickly rejected the notion that Williams had been brought in to replace Belle's offense. "That does not preclude us from talking with Albert," Hart said. "We did not want to be left behind while Albert entertained his offers. We didn't want to be shut out on a hitter of this magnitude. If Albert goes somewhere else, we won't be left at the altar."

Williams has two years left on his contract, with salaries of \$6.75 million and \$7 million.

The Indians' continued pursuit of Belle could depend on the fate of the collective bargaining agreement that remains in limbo. If the players and owners were to continue under the old system, the Indians could decide to offer Belle more money because they would be spared the expenditure of \$5.6 million in

revenue sharing for this year and perhaps \$3 million in luxury taxes next year.

Williams was limited to 105 games last season because of a shoulder injury. He had surgery in September, and Hart said he would be completely healthy by spring training. Williams batted .302 and hit 22 home runs this past season. He has hit 33 or more home runs four times and driven in 96 or more runs four times.

Caminiti, who earned a \$100,000 bonus for the MVP award, led the Padres to the NL West championship by setting club records with 40 home runs, 130 runs batted in and a .621 slugging percentage, as well as by winning his second straight Gold Glove at third base.

### Fehr Accuses Selig

Donald Fehr, the major-league baseball players' labor leader, sent a memo to players Wednesday that accused Bud Selig, the owners' new chief negotiator, of bad faith.

Fehr and Selig did not speak Wednesday, even though Selig had told Fehr Tuesday night that he would call him Wednesday. That left Thursday as the last remaining day to salvage baseball's new labor agreement before the midnight deadline.

In the memo, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, Fehr singled out Selig as the villain in the owners' rejection of the agreement that Fehr and Randy Levine, the owners' chief labor executive, negotiated.

Noting that Selig, at the owners' meeting, denied he had authorized Levine to reach an agreement and that Selig later told reporters that Levine never told him a deal had been reached, Fehr wrote: "That is, of course, complete nonsense, as Bud has previously acknowledged to me that Randy did indeed have the authority to reach an agreement, and had in fact done so. In fact, Bud has repeatedly told me that we should negotiate with Randy, that he has full authority and speaks for Bud."

Fehr then charged that Selig "effectively led the charge to torpedo the agreement." Fehr wrote: "This is consummate bad faith."

# Blitzed Krieg Nears Mark

The Associated Press

LAKE FOREST, Illinois — Dave Krieg already holds the league record for fumbles. And if the Chicago Bears' quarterback is sacked just once Sunday in Kansas City, he'll have another mark he'd just as soon hold.

Krieg is tied with Fran Tarkenton as the most sacked quarterback in NFL history. He's been taken down attempting to pass 483 times.

Of all the knockdowns and hits he's taken, of all the punishing afternoons, one game the 38-year-old Krieg won't forget came against the Kansas City Chiefs on Nov. 11, 1990. That day, as quarterback of the Seattle Seahawks, Krieg was sacked 11 times at Arrowhead Stadium. Seven of the sacks were by linebacker Derrick Thomas, an NFL record for one player.

Krieg almost went down a 12th time but shook off Thomas and threw a 25-yard touchdown pass to Paul Skansi as time expired, giving Seattle a 17-16 victory.

"We were pretty beat up — it was a long day," remembered Krieg, who later joined the Chiefs for the 1992 and 1993 seasons. "He had one of those days where everything went well for Derrick. If we can win and do it again that way, it wouldn't bother me."

One of the players trying to block Thomas that day was Andy Heck, the Bears' left tackle.

"Derrick got sacks from rushing as the middle linebacker, he got sacks over the right, he got sacks over the left, he got sacks when he was being blocked by the fullback," Heck said.

"A lot of people were under the incorrect assumption that I gave up seven sacks."

# Avalanche Stretch Streak by Clipping Wings

The Associated Press

The Stanley Cup champion Colorado Avalanche extended its franchise-record unbeaten streak to 11 games and its winning streak to five by crushing the Detroit Red Wings, 4-1.

Peter Forsberg and Sandis Ozolinsh scored two goals apiece Wednesday night as the Avalanche dominated the first rematch of last season's Western Conference finals. Forsberg also had two assists for Colorado, which scored three times on power plays against the NHL's top-ranked penalty killers.

Colorado held a 33-22 advantage in shots, kept control in the Detroit end and minimized the Red Wings' chances.

**Panthers 5, Canadiens 3** Florida chased rookie goaltender Jose Theodore with three first-period goals, then held on to beat struggling Montreal.

Theodore was lifted at 15:55 of the opening period after Ray Sheppard's power-play goal on Florida's 12th shot. Jocelyn Thibault, who had missed the last nine games with a broken finger, took over in goal.

Per Gustafsson and Radek Dvorak scored earlier in the period, and Bill Lindsay had a goal in the second for the visiting Panthers, who outshot Montreal 34-21.

Mark Recchi scored Montreal's league-leading fifth shorthanded goal of the season, but Sheppard's empty-net tally with 58 seconds left clinched the victory.

**Flames 2, Rangers 1** Pat Falloon scored the tie-breaking goal at 5:51 of the third period, and visiting Philadelphia hung on behind Ron Hextall's goaltending to beat

### NHL Roundup

struggling New York. Falloon's winning goal came on a power play with New York's Adam Graves off for a holding-the-stick penalty.

**Islanders 5, Canucks 4** Bryan McCabe scored 45 seconds into overtime to give host New York a come-from-behind victory over Vancouver.

After Travis Green's power-play goal at 6:15 of the third period tied the game, McCabe won it when he took Derek King's pass and snapped a wrist shot past goaltender Corey Hirsch. Green also assisted on goals by linemates King and Zigmund Palffy, as the Islanders' top unit combined for nine points.

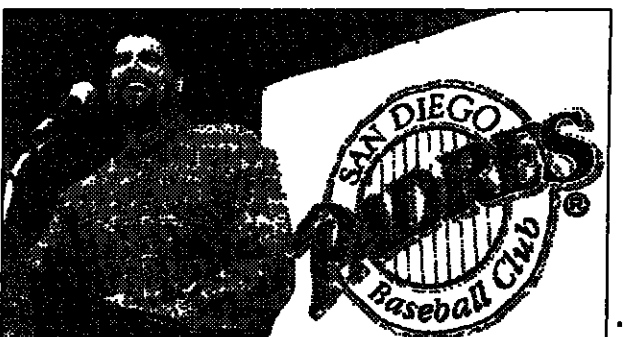
Pavel Bure scored twice for Vancouver, his first two-goal game since returning after season-ending knee surgery last November.

**Oilers 4, Senators 0** Curtis Joseph picked up his second shutout in a week — his NHL-leading third this season — and set up the first Edmonton goal as the Oilers beat host Ottawa.

The Oilers managed only 19 shots on Ottawa's goaltender, Damian Rhodes. But that was enough for goals to be scored by Todd Marchant, Mariusz Czerkawski, Ryan Smyth and Miroslav Satan. Joseph stopped 28 Ottawa shots, including several superb chances from close range. The Senators haven't scored a goal in almost seven full periods.

**Stars 3, Flames 3** Theoren Fleury scored with 9:21 to play as visiting Calgary rallied from a two-goal deficit to tie Dallas. Fleury skated down the right side and fired a sharp-angled shot that got through the pads of Andy Moog for his eighth goal. The Flames' rookie goaltender, Dwayne Roloson, was peppered for 18 shots and goals by Sergei Zubov, Greg Adams and Pat Verbeek in the opening period.

**Ducks 3, Maple Leafs 2** At Anaheim, Jari Kurri snapped a third-period tie with his first goal in over a month to help the Mighty Ducks defeat Toronto. Kurri's shot from the slot slid through Felix Potvin's legs at 10:52 of the third.



Ken Caminiti, a unanimous choice for NL Most Valuable Player and the first Padre ever to win the award.

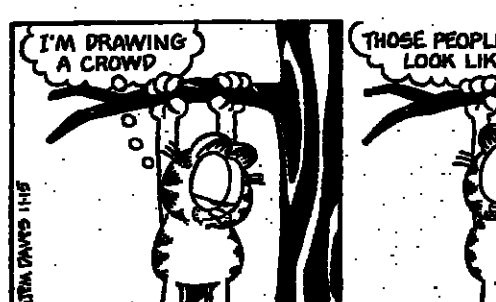
### DENNIS THE MENACE



### PEANUTS



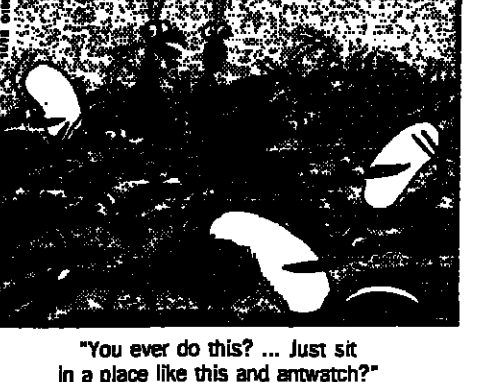
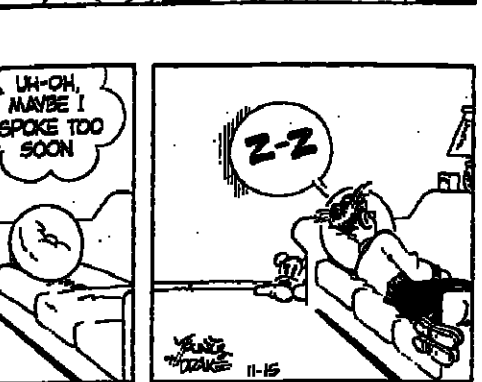
### GARFIELD



### BETTY BAILEY



### BLONDIE



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## Campaign Finance

**New York Times Service**

## Can't Stand the Heat? Get Into the Kitchen

"Chefs have become famous. They attract celebrities, they market themselves, they create a buzz," agrees Landon Jones, managing editor of *People* magazine, which has included high-profile chefs in its annual stories on "the sexiest" and "most romantic" celebrities.

Doctors are employing the help of Charlton Heston and Friedrich Nietzsche to perfect brain surgery. Neurosurgeons at University Hospital in Madison, Wisconsin, used a tape of the actor discussing the 19th-century German philosopher to help map the brain of patient. By measuring oxygen levels while the patient, Margaret Rowley, listened to the Heston tape, doctors could identify the speech and language centers in the brain and avoid damaging them during delicate surgery.



# A Bird Story That Ruffles Some Very Old Feathers

[illegible]

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